

# ~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 15, 1930

No. 11

## Textile Banking Company

Fifty Union Square - - New York

**F**ACTORING as applied to the textile manufacturing industry in New York is a means adopted by manufacturers to distribute their production on a basis equivalent to selling for cash, without credit risk, while at the same time granting to the purchaser of the product the usual terms of sale customary in the trade.

The Textile Banking Company in providing factoring service for manufacturers, assumes credit risks, eliminates the necessity on the part of the manufacturer of maintaining Credit and Collection departments, and provides a constant flow of funds into the manufacturer's treasury as shipments are made.

Passing upon credits and providing funds for the operation of a manufacturing plant are strictly commercial banking functions. It is decidedly to the advantage of the manufacturer to separate entirely from each other the functions of banking and selling.

The Textile Banking Company firmly believes that forceful and efficient selling, plus a liberal credit checking service, and ample financial backing, will go far toward the successful operation of any mill.

We will be pleased to discuss the subject in detail with any one interested.

*Write for Booklet*

## Textile Banking Company

Fifty Union Square

New York, N. Y.

# ONE MAN'S SALE +

## *is Another's Purchase*

+

"I CLOSED the deal" exults the salesman, tossing a paper onto the sales manager's desk, "Here's the order."

Meanwhile, in another office across the city an executive reports gravely to his chief, "I believe it's a wise purchase. Here's the carbon of our order."

To one man a sale, to the other a purchase; to one firm a receipt, to another a disbursement. And so the world of business clicks along, wheel turning wheel, cog moving cog. Prosperity is born of countless transactions, each involving on the one hand the ability to sell and deliver, and on the other the capacity to buy and use. It is as important to prosperity to stimulate the consuming capacity of the world as it is to encourage its ability to produce.

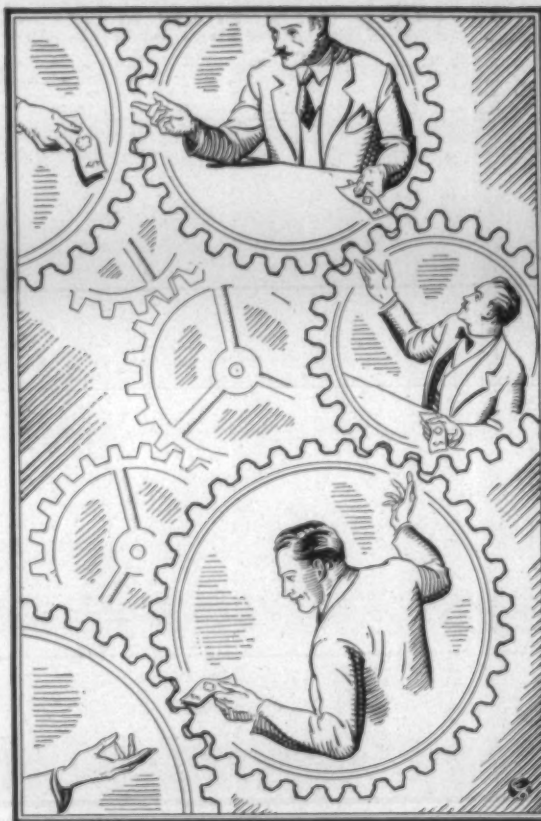
A large part of the business paper's function is to stimulate this readiness to buy...



THIS SYMBOL identifies an ABP paper... It stands for honest, known, paid circulation; straightforward business methods, and editorial standards that insure reader interest... These are the factors that make a valuable advertising medium.

to tell its readers of new equipment, new materials, and new processes leading to greater effectiveness in manufacture and distribution.

This publication is a member of the Associated Business Papers, Inc. ... a cooperative, non-profit organization of leading publications in the industrial, professional and merchandising fields, mutually pledged to uphold the highest editorial, journalistic and advertising standards.



In this way the business paper serves a threefold purpose. It serves its readers by the counsel of that true economy which lies in spending money to make money. It serves the world by helping to keep the wheels of business moving, and it serves its advertisers by creating an active market for their wares.

By performing this function it earns the confidence of its readers; it earns its sound, paid, audited circulation, and it earns the dollars of the advertisers who use its pages.

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THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.  
FIFTY-TWO VANDERBILT AVENUE · NEW YORK CITY

May 15, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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# Speeding the new C & K LOOMS to MOHAWK



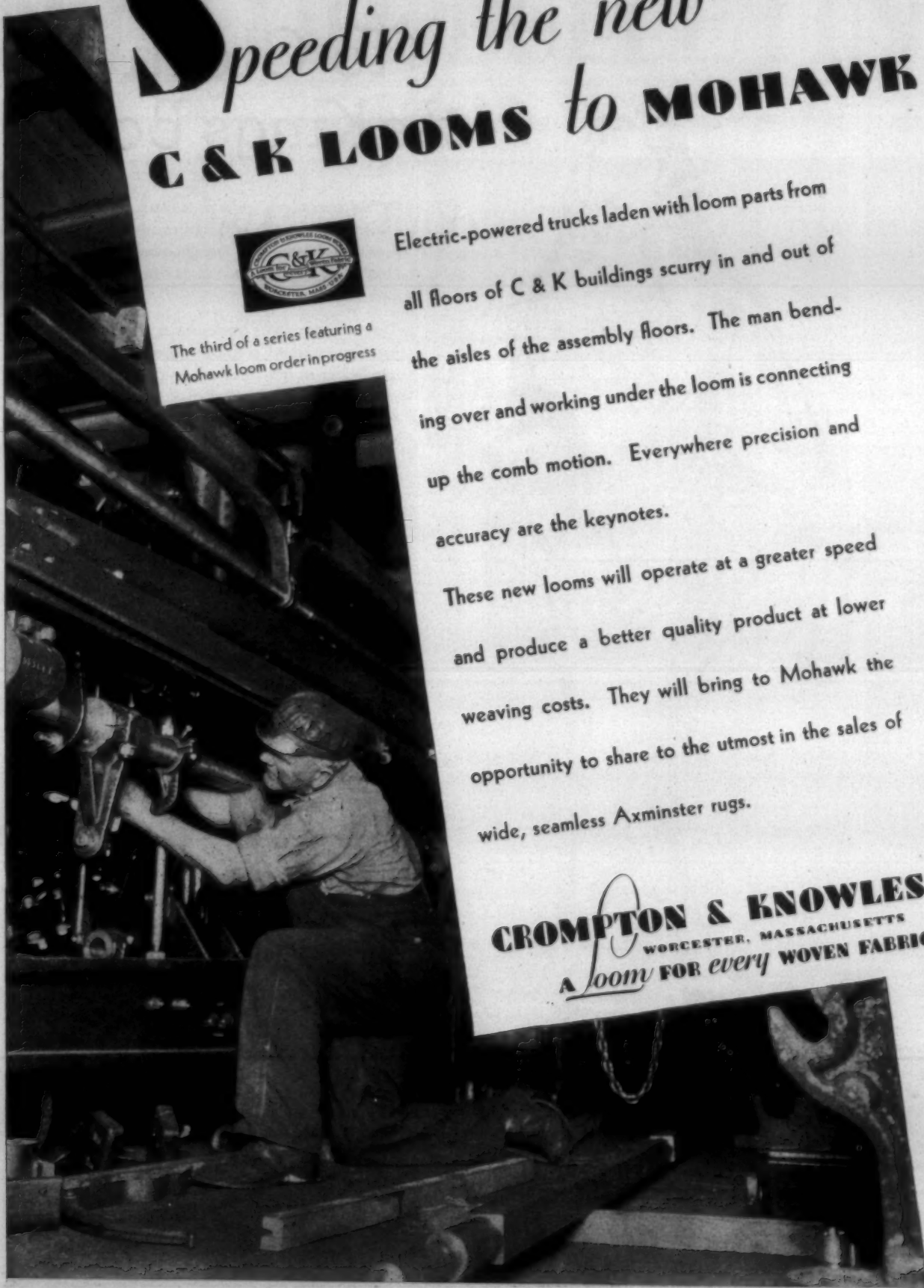
The third of a series featuring a  
Mohawk loom order in progress

Electric-powered trucks laden with loom parts from  
all floors of C & K buildings scurry in and out of  
the aisles of the assembly floors. The man bend-

ing over and working under the loom is connecting  
up the comb motion. Everywhere precision and  
accuracy are the keynotes.

These new looms will operate at a greater speed  
and produce a better quality product at lower  
weaving costs. They will bring to Mohawk the  
opportunity to share to the utmost in the sales of  
wide, seamless Axminster rugs.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES**  
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS  
*A Loom* FOR every WOVEN FABRIC





# To Clothe the King's Body!

The fouragère, prized military emblem, and the corduroy suit of roistering boyhood are brothers of the same origin — the king's cord, *corde du roi*, token of regal authority and favor.

The fouragère was bestowed upon soldiers for distinguished courage. Corduroy came into being as the result of an order from a king of France to his clothmaker to produce a new fabric which should be woven to resemble the king's cord and be fit to clothe his body.

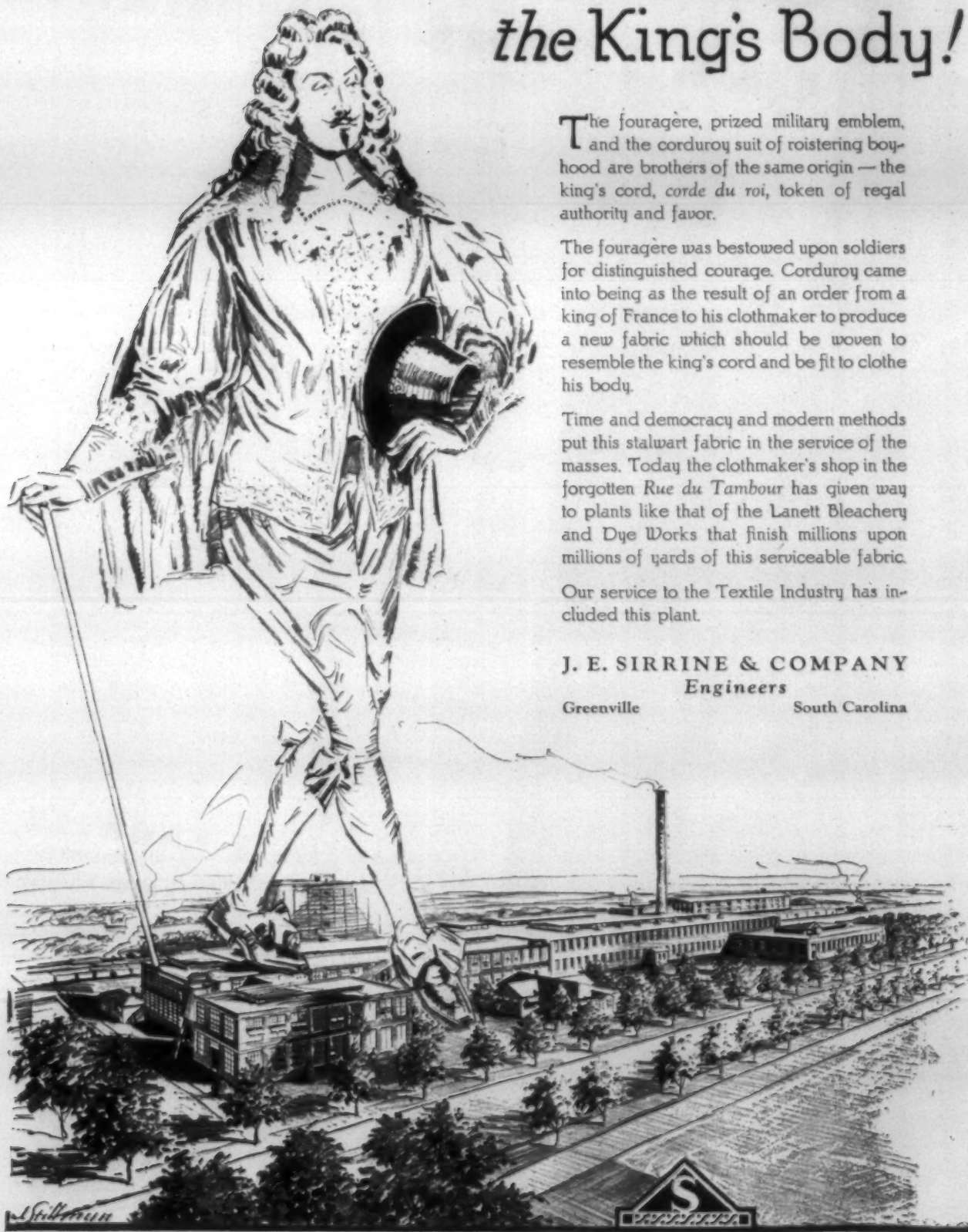
Time and democracy and modern methods put this stalwart fabric in the service of the masses. Today the clothmaker's shop in the forgotten *Rue du Tambour* has given way to plants like that of the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works that finish millions upon millions of yards of this serviceable fabric.

Our service to the Textile Industry has included this plant.

**J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY**  
Engineers

Greenville

South Carolina





# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 15, 1930

No. 11

## Problems Confronting Southern Mills \*

By Donald Comer, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

WHEN your president jumped Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia to find you a speaker today, I can think of just one good reason. He wanted someone from the deep South. He could have gotten you a speaker from a group of men, who have only just recently been before audiences for discussing this very problem.

We are here today to discuss a vital matter. Our predecessors have played their part and now we are at the bat. We must find answers to old problems, and new ones, as they arise, else we shall, and should forfeit our place of leadership. Someone has said "Death is the great adventure." I prefer to think of life as the great adventure, the living of it is in my hands, and I am choosing my daily path. What greater opportunity or adventure can come to any of us than a part in our growing industrial life, a part to walk hand in hand with our growing industrial life, a part to walk hand in hand with our fellow beings; if per chance, walking in places of leadership, then praying all the more for God's guidance. What is industrialism anyway? John Temple Graves, a columnist in our morning paper, recently quoted Morris Bush, president of one of Alabama's largest companies as saying: "I see in it an opportunity to widen the thoughts of men, to enlarge their educational and cultural processes, to make life more worth living and to bring spiritual goals nearer achievement." Mr. Graves also quoted a well known woman writer, a recent visitor to Birmingham, as saying "Your steel mills (United States Steel Corporation) are as aesthetically satisfying as the loveliest of live oaks icicled with Spanish moss."

But I do not wish to get ahead of my story and I wish to start at the correct point. Also to ask what progress has been made. Today's Southern textile problems, as in the beginning, still start back at the farm.

Some of our leaders before the Civil War realized that the South could not rely solely on the cotton field and the pine tree for its material prosperity. Dr. Broadus Mitchell tells us that when William Gregg built the Graniteville Cotton Mills in South Carolina before 1850 he named the needs of unemployed white tenant farmers as his chief motive, stating that manufacturing should go hand in hand with agriculture. The Civil War destroyed what few mills there were but by 1868 there were again in operation in the Southeast 69 small plants. It is interesting to know that the Eagle Mills of Columbus, Ga., was one of these early mills. Civil War laid it in waste in 1865 when W. H. Young rebuilt, he added the name Phenix because it rose from flames.

\*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

In 1927 in the leading four Southern cotton mill States, there were over 700 establishments employing more than 50 per cent of all cotton mill workers in the United States, producing nearly a billion dollars of goods yearly. From Gregg's day till now something of the same controlling conditions have continued. One of the last mills built in Alabama—a 10,000 spindle mill at Fayette—when its building was announced, more than 250 people came the first week.

### Textile Problem Involves Farmers

Our textile problem is tied with a life belt to that of the farmer's problem. President William Green of American Federation of Labor, recently spoke in Montgomery, Ala. He spoke of the present deplorable condition of the farm, especially in the South and cited statistics to show that the annual income of the average farmer is approximately \$250.00 and said: "When the farmer can get the right price for his cotton or his grain he can buy the things that the American Federation of Labor is interested in."

Carl Williams of the Federal Farm Board, who is on your program, recently spoke in Birmingham. He said: "Birmingham is perhaps the South's richest city. But twenty miles from your city in any direction there are struggling farmers living in the starkest poverty of any where in the United States outside of the New York slums."

Intolerable farm conditions are not quoted in justification for unsatisfactory industrial wages, only to show its economic bearing. The speaker thinks the poorest argument in the world for going to hell is that someone else is going.

### Early Textile History

Dr. Mitchell says that William Gregg paid for labor in the Graniteville Mills 10c to 50c per day. He says that at times the mill ran fourteen hours a day, six days a week and yet his employees found that better than tenant farming. Gregg was proud of the fact that his age limit was twelve, because his neighbors employed children as young as eight.

From 1921-25 South Carolina mill operatives increased 27 per cent. Farm population decreased 12 per cent. North Carolina Bureau of Labor statistics for 1899 quotes monthly rate for farm labor—men \$6.00 to \$10.00, women \$4.00 to \$6.50, children \$2.00 to \$4.00. The same authority quotes for 1899—cotton mill labor—men 75c to \$1.50 daily, women 40c to 90c, children 25c to 35c. A study by the University of North Carolina in 1923 is quoted by Dr. Mitchell showing white cropper families' yearly return \$150 with almost third of children born to mothers, dead—none of them ever vaccinated, no

sanitary conveniences, leaky roofs, houses without windows, etc.

#### Low Farm Wages

On April 11th New York Times quoted Department of Agriculture at Washington: "Farm wages April 1st lowest since 1923. Farm wages in South Atlantic States, monthly wages without board \$33.88. For Western States \$77.27."

In "What Price Cotton," Mr. Clayton says: "While the cotton farmers have been less vocal in their complaints than the growers of cereals, it is unquestionably true that the standard of living of the average cotton producer is not only inferior to that of the industrial workers, but is even lower than that of other agricultural workers. He then quotes from a recent study made by U. S. Department of Agriculture of 288 farmers in Gwinnett County, Ga. The results show that the years labor income from all sources for a family of five is \$683.07.

#### Cotton Price

With your permission, I would like to stop and speak a word for the price of cotton. Its prevailing price provides its grower with the scantiest living. His lands require artificial fertilizer and its growing requires constant and continuous cultivation. So often he lives in the meanest surroundings. Half of his total crop goes export and every one of these foreign dollars, he spends in this country, largely for things made in the North. His baby rattle, his shroud, his hat and shoes, his cup, knife and fork, his hoe, mower and harvester, the clock on the shelf, the lamp on the table, all come from this section. The more dollars for his cotton, the better customer for you. With his improved economic condition would also come a more ordered movement from farm to industry. We can be helpful to the farmer in another way and solve one of our problems at the same time. Every cotton mill center should be a distributing point for better seed. We should encourage the selection and planting of better seed and pay a premium for the cotton.

#### Reducing Illiteracy

Possibly you are aware that Secretary Wilbur of the Interior Department has been making quite an effort to reduce illiteracy. I am on our State committee. As part of the program Avondale Mills has organized night schools in each one of our mill communities. These are called Opportunity Schools. Two hours a night, three nights a week for men and women, who back in the country failed of a chance at school, and who never learned to read and write. Here is a report from just one of our schools. "To date 33 men have enrolled. Every member of the Class can now write his name. Four weeks ago 17 of the men signed the pay roll for the first time. Each man can do other simple writing and reading. The colored class is doing some excellent work also. Seven members of this class signed the pay roll the first time two weeks ago." Nothing has ever given me quite so much pleasure as the many letters that come to me from students in these classes—their first letters. Here is one of them, from our Pell City plant:

"Dear Mr. Comer:—

I thought I would try to let you know just how I appreciate the Opportunity School. I have been coming to the school for six weeks and I am surely glad of the chance to learn more about education. I never had any chance while I was a boy and by taking the chance of the Opportunity School, I am now able to write, read and figure.

I want to thank you and the others for making it

possible. I have not missed a night and intend to come as long as the school will last. I surely would be glad if it would last longer.

Yours truly—T. C. Mitchell."

I am glad to say that the children of these families are having educational advantages above the average and leadership in the next generation in every kind of activity will come from these mill communities. These are some of our problems today.

#### Machine Age and Employment

I have been interested in general statements regarding serious unemployment on account of the coming machine age. I wonder if the trouble isn't more on account of dissatisfied farmers coming to town too fast.

On April 5th the Daily News Record says, "Better Machines have not reduced textile workers." For the years 1904 and 1927 total number cotton mill operatives engaged were 315,874 and 489,036 respectively. Number spindles in operation same years were 23,153,613 and 31,409,910. Number of spindles per operative in 1904, 73.3 and 1927, 70.4. Stated another way, the spindles increased 48 per cent, the operatives 55 per cent.

Demand by the trade for a better and more carefully prepared and inspected product requires extra help, which results in new needs for that labor freed from other departments.

The annual report of the U. S. Steel Corporation is before me. Their total number of employes for 1928 was 221,702—for 1929, 224,980—1½ per cent increase.

When an industry finds itself in difficulty, naturally it looks for causes and cures. There are many doctors, some of whom scrounge themselves in. The textile industry is more than willing to learn at the feet of any helping friend. We prefer though naturally, advice that comes from practice rather than theory. We remember the story of the dejected old rooster standing over a nest of half hatched spoiled eggs while the hen was away at a meeting telling young pullets how to raise chickens.

#### Education

In Washington on the 10th, Mrs. John L. Buel, national president of the National Society of Daughter of Founders and Patriots of America, is quoted as saying: "The trend of colleges is toward socialism and wherever socialism flourishes, faith in our Constitutional form of government wanes."

#### Critics

Outsiders who come with open minds, and acquaint themselves with all the facts, will be welcomed with glad hands. Don't think, however, that we have no critics from within. The Daily News Record of April 8th carried on the front page in large head lines—"Kendall Sharply Arraigns Cotton Textile Industry." Mr. Kendall is a cotton mill owner both North and South and I am in sympathy with his eagerness for progress but possibly his problems are just a little less difficult than the average.

The Avondale Mills' first cloth contract was for less than 2c per yard. My uncle, E. T. Comer, until his death, the head of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, used to tell me that you couldn't go fishing until you dug bait. Where improvement has been slow, may be profits were minus. I remember the list of these early leaders that Mr. Anderson mentioned at Richmond two years ago and I wish to record my opinion that they were the winners, the heroes, in the South's struggle away from the blight of all cotton into something of industrialism, even though it be just the first step. All along that road are wrecks and broken fortunes. For



every mill in Alabama that has weathered the years there has been two to fail. The field was open and leadership welcomed wherever it presented itself. Anyone, whether from North or South, who would build a mill, was welcomed with open arms and every inducement offered. I know of no community today that would wish them gone.

Bernard Cone in an address in February at University of North Carolina quoted from William Bassett and Samuel Crowther in February *Worlds Work*—"Northern mills have had strikes off and on for years and although all of them in the end were compromises, none of them were really settled. The Unions wanted to beat the employers and the employers wanted to beat the unions and together they beat the industry."

When Mr. Cone finished his speech, and which is one of the best presentations I have ever read—in speaking of our present difficulty, he summed up as follows: "I am sorry but I have no remedy to offer. If I did, it would already have been applied. Mergers will not help. Unions will not help. Surveys will not help. Legislation will not help. The thing will have to work itself out like an epidemic of influenza. Either production will have to come down to consumption or consumption catch up with production."

#### Mitchell's Advice to Unions

Dr. Broadus Mitchell, who wrote the life of William Gregg, entirely approved of his purposes and while I am sure that he wishes to be helpful to us, Dr. Mitchell is somewhat impatient with our leadership today and is rather severe in some of his statements and warnings. However, he also has a warning for his union friends and advises them to go slow. I quote from his article in April's *Harvard Business Review*:

"In the first place, textile workers the country over are only about 4 per cent organized, and never had, even at the peak in 1920, more than 15 per cent membership in the union. There are only about 10,000 cotton mill workers organized out of some half million in the country; over half of this total number of operatives is in the South, where, as we have seen, only a beginning toward unionization has been made. Only about one-third of the members of the chief union, the United Textile Workers, are cotton mill hands. At the very time when the union needs to summon its strength for the Southern task, it is losing membership and morale by the decay of the industry in its Northern stronghold."

As Mr. Cone says the solution to our problem is difficult and the way is not clearly marked, however, he states that unions will not help. Their experience in textiles in England and here in your section are warnings and because of this record we feel that we should look further. Robert Quillen says "When one is invited to go for a ride, it is the part of common prudence to inquire whether the invitation includes a safe return." I would not take away, even if I could, any good results that industry has reaped from unionism but I prefer today to believe that the ultimate solution of our own problem would be along other lines, along the lines of partnership. If we are slow, it is not because we are snugly content. There has been and continues to be progress. I believe there is today high idealism among our industry leaders and wherever there is some lack of social vision there are many evidences of a quickening desire to catch step with progressive leadership.

#### Profit Sharing

In 1929 the U. S. Steel Corporation made their usual offer to employees to subscribe to common stock—48,489 employees responded, taking 63,141 shares at \$165.00. Same offer was again made this year and 60,441 em-

ployes subscribed for 98,888 shares at \$169.00. Several years ago there was a wholesale textile strike at Passaic, N. J. One company escaped—the Passaic Print Works. Mr. Poor, president of that company, recently explained to me his profit sharing certificates for employee participation. We can learn a lot from the Dennison Manufacturing Company of your State, the Endicott Johnson Shoe Company of New York. There is a story in March *Rotarian* that points a way—a story of Nunn, Bush & Weldon, a Milwaukee Shoe Company, just twelve years old and yet today second in output of men's shoes retailing from \$8.50 to \$12.50. They have a joint council, composed of four, named by the men, and four by the management. Only one dispute has had to go to that council in twelve years. On that question the vote was four to four, men against management. How was it settled? Mr. Nunn, the president, changed his vote and cast it with the men and then the men wanted to accept less and that's the way it was settled. One of the employees, Ben Scott, further said, "There isn't a man in the whole place who can't go into the office of Mr. Nunn about anything and I would like for you to show me another concern of this kind where that can be done."

#### Change from Rural to Industrial Life

We know that cotton mills are not the stopping place in this progress from rural life to an industrial one. They are just the first step. They offer the quickest opportunity for untrained hands. To quote Dr. Potwin in November *"Cotton"*—"as higher occupations open up, superior ability will market its services there and dismiss itself from the class of its origin, leaving places in the mills to be filled by new families from the country." She further says that cotton mills have recently found themselves in the position of the driver of a car, who picked up a cripple by the roadside, took him to the hospital only to find upon arrival that he, the driver, is accused of having run over the man and crippled him. She then compares present rural with present mill conditions by the following questions. "Did he once live in a comfortable house and now be forced to live in a rough cabin? Did he once own an automobile and now have to ride a mule? Did he use to go to the movie, take a paper, since to be deprived of them? Did he carry insurance policies to find now their cost beyond his means? Does he see his childrer robbed of opportunities that were his in boyhood? Have his hours of labor constantly increased and wages grown less? Would he change places with his lot of 25 years ago, or that of any other maker of cotton cloth in any other land today?"

Yet never before was there such urge from within our industry for progress, more rapid progress. Conditions today should only be a starting place for a better tomorrow and unless oncoming industry is to be captained under such a resolve, then, as bad as some rural conditions are, our section might still be better off if

#### Shorter Hours

G. O. Hunter, who sells our cloth, says: "The most encouraging thing for a long time is agreement by so many mills to the 55-50 plan." Let me add—let's not wait too long before trying to find a way to shorten hours yet, and you will be interested to know that G. A. Cannon of North Carolina, authorized me to say for him at a recent group meeting which he could not attend, that he would be willing to recommend to the industry shorter hours for early consideration.

We do not forget the need of reason about this whole question. The farmer could cut his acreage in half

(Continued on Page 10)



# Carding and Spinning Discussed At Selma

Discussion of carding and spinning featured the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association at Selma, N. C., on Friday, May 9th. The attendance was very good and discussion brought out a great deal of valuable information on both subjects.

Norman B. Hill, chairman, was in charge of the meeting.

At the morning session, M. R. Vick, of Rosemary, acted as chairman of the discussion on carding and in the afternoon, J. W. Cates led the discussion on spinning.

Chairman Hill was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Division and Clarence Cates was elected secretary. Members of the Executive Committee of the Division were recently elected as follows: T. W. Mullen, 6 months; Geo. F. Brietz, 12 months; C. M. Black, 18 months; C. A. Tatum, 24 months, and D. F. Lanier, 30 months.

A vote of thanks was given to the Eastern Manufacturing Company and the Selma Cotton Mills for courtesies extended the Division at the meeting. The mills were hosts to the members at luncheon, which was served by the Parent Teachers Association of Selma.

## Discussion on Carding

After the usual opening formalities, Mr. Vick opened the discussion on carding.

Chairman Vick: I shall now call on the various members who were asked to make tests on carding settings and Mr. Tatum will tabulate them on the blackboard.

The tabulation showed the following:

### Settings for $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 1" Cotton

Test No.	Licker-in to Feed Plate	Licker-in to Cylinder	Back Plate to Cylinder	Flats to Cylinder	Doffer to Cylinder	Screen to Cylinder	Mote Knives to Licker-in
			Bot. Top	Bk. Ft.		Bk. Ft.	
1	10	7	22 17	11 11	7	22 22	12 10
2	17	7	17	9 9	2	12	5
3	12	7	17	9 9	2		5
4	10	7	17	11 10	7	17 34	5
5	7	7	19	10 10	7	34 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	5
6	7	7	22	7 7	7	17 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	5
7	10	7	22	9 9	7	34 68	5
8	12	7	24	10 10	7	24 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	7
9	7	7	24	7-9 7-9	5	34 34	5

Chairman Vick: Mr. Black's settings given there are his regular settings on 50-ounce lap, 50-grain sliver, draft 100, 15-16-inch cotton.

Question: Which do you think gave the cleaner and better results—closer settings?

Mr. Black: No, sir, we had to go back to the standard.

Question: What number of yarns?

Mr. Black: 10s to 30s.

Mr. Craven: That is our standard setting.

Chairman Vick: What test did you make?

Mr. Craven: Changed our standard setting—the No. 5 test I gave you there.

Chairman Vick: I will read off these tests. Mr. Craven had 5 feed plate, 5 licker-in, and 9 flats. Eleven is the standard. Doffer, 5; mote knife, 5; licker-in screen, 34; cylinder, 22; back plate, 17; top and bottom, 22. Now, Mr. Craven, what did you find resulted from this closer setting?

Mr. Craven: We found that the sliver was weaker. We had more fly in the mote box.

Chairman Vick: Evidently you will get more fly in the mote box as you go up to closer settings. Did your work look as clean?

Mr. Craven: Yes, but I believe we had a few more neps.

Chairman Vick: Mr. Craven tried a closer setting

than this, but had to go back to his regular setting to get the best results.

D. F. Lanier, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford: Please tell us how much cotton they turn out in 24 hours.

Chairman Vick: Mr. Black's production is 136 pounds per day of ten hours.

### Setting for Increased Production

C. S. Tatum, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Pilot Division, Raleigh: If you wanted to increase the production 50 pounds a day, what change would you make in your settings?

Chairman Vick: If a man is carding 125 pounds a day or carding 175 pounds a day, would there be any difference in his settings? If so, we should like to know the difference in his settings.

Mr. Tatum: If you are going to put more cotton in your cards, would you change your settings? If so, which?

Mr. Lanier: All of us are thinking of breaking strength today. If you are going to card 200 pounds, keeping in mind breaking strength and cleanliness of your work, would you keep the same settings as if you were carding 125 pounds? That setting would not mean much to us, perhaps, who are carding 200 pounds, whereas it is all right for those of you who are carding 125 pounds a day and getting excellent results.

Chairman Vick: The fact of the business is I have carded 225 pounds a day and had to use the same setting I am using on 125 pounds now. We had twelve-hour days then, however. It would make it around 200 pounds a day now.

Question: What about the cleanliness of it?

Chairman Vick: I think it was about the same.

Question: You get the same relative cleanliness?

S. L. McCracken, Hart and Fountain Mills, Tarboro: It is common sense that the same setting as for 200 pounds with 135 or 125 pounds would give cleaner work.

Chairman Vick: You could not get any setting that would clean the 200 as well as the 135?

Mr. McCracken: No, sir.

Chairman Vick: It seems, Mr. Lanier, that no setting would give you as clean work as 225 as on 135.

Mr. Tatum: That is fundamental. If you card a little at a time you card better.

### Slower Carding is Modern Tendency

T. W. Mullen, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary: Is there anybody here now carding 200 pounds? I thought that was ancient history. The tendency today is to card a smaller quantity. If you do that, why do you do it? The only reason I know of is for cleanliness of your work and increased breaking strength. Certainly you want that in practically all weaving yarns. Is anybody here carding 200 pounds a day?

B. F. Aiken, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 3, Erwin: 207 pounds a day, 8s to 14s, warp.

Mr. Mullen: It depends on the goods. Are there not some goods in which you put coarse yarns that you want just as clean yarn as fine yarn? If you want clean yarn you would have to card less, wouldn't you? The whole tendency today seems to be from 100 to 120 pounds is heavy enough carding. What do the members think of that?

Question: What staple is the cotton? You know the shorter the staple the closer you can set it.

Chairman Hill: The staple of cotton given on our questionnaire is  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 1 inch. That is on hosiery yarn or any other class of goods you might happen to be making with  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 1-inch staple. We presumed the settings would be about the same.

*Licker-in and Breaking Strength*

Mr. Caton: Do you find any difference in the breaking strength with the licker-in setting? That is the only part of the card that really affects the sliver—that is the distance of licker-in to feed plate. Of course, the feed plate setting is supposed to be governed by the weight of the laps, but the licker-in setting I think has a different bearing. The closer you set your licker-in the lighter your sliver, I think.

Mr. Davis: We ran the test on that, and our average was 12. We ran it up to 17; found it increased our breaking strength. 14-ounce lap, 51-grain sliver. In increased breaking strength.

\*Mr. Vick had to leave, and Mr. Hill presided from here on.

Mr. McCracken: We changed ours from 5 to 10 and 10 to 17. We got increased breaking strength. It showed a little cloudy on 17.

Question: Is that white stock or colored stock—dyed stock?

Mr. McCracken: White.

Mr. Holt: Ours was white—sheeting.

*Effect of Licker-in to Feed Plate Setting*

Chairman Hill: The consensus of opinion of the carders is that the higher the licker-in setting to the feed plate, the better results you get—that is, from 7 or 8 up to 17.

Mr. Lawson: My regular setting on the feed plate is 7; 11-ounce lap, middling and better cotton, 1-inch. We varied that setting on the feed plate from 7 to 29. On the 12 I found I got about 2.5 per cent better break than on the 7; the 17 was about equal. As to the general appearance of the yarn, I could not tell any difference. I do not know the moisture content. From 17 to 22 I found that the strength began to come down just a little, but the general appearance of the yarn was just about the same. From 22 to 29 the general appearance of the yarn was much worse; it broke easier; and altogether I would say it was worse yarn. My general experience was that 17 would give more cleanliness and about the break I was trying to get and a good general appearance.

Mr. Holt: If you were carding heavier, would you change any setting?

Mr. Lawson: I would change the feed plate just a little.

Mr. Holt: Suppose you had a wide setting on a light card, 17, carding light. If I were going to card 170 to 180 or 190 pounds I would change that just a little. The licker-in, I think, would have a tendency to pull it off in lumps.

W. T. Byrd, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 1, West Durham: The feed plates are not all the same; therefore you have to be governed by the tip of the nose on the feed plate. In different makes of cards the feed plates are different.

Chairman Hill: How many of you find a difference in different makes of cards? Have others found that different settings are necessary for different makes of cards?

Mr. Byrd: What I mean by that is that the plate is not beveled the same and hasn't the same distance.

*Fine Work*

Chairman Hill: Have we any carders here running really fine work—50s, 60s, or 80s?

Mr. Honeycutt: I am a fine-yarn man but am not on it now. I am making 30s now, at Smithfield. When I was on fine yarn I used up to 1½ staple cotton, Egyptian and Sea Island. Of course, you have to vary those settings on the licker-in when you go up to 1½. For 1-inch and 1¼-inch I used 10 on the licker-in and those other settings you have up there. For the class of work I am doing now, ¾-inch to 1-inch, I don't find in the different

makes of cards the same size enough difference to vary my settings any except in the screens. The screen and sometimes the feed plate makes a variation in the cards of different makes. When I started up the cards I put the feed plate to 10 and the licker-in to 10. I found I did not get as clean work and put them down as low as 5. I also tested the break while doing that and watched the cleanliness of my work. Middling cotton and some below middling. I feel from the tests I have made that 7 on the feed plate and 7 on the licker-in is best. I find from my experience that you can not set them all alike. It all depends upon the foundation of your clothing and vibration of your card. That is why I set some of mine different from others. I should be glad to set them all alike but find it impossible to do that.

*Licker-in to Feed Plate Setting*

Mr. Mullen: Did we come anywhere near a decision as to what was the best setting for licker-in to feed plate? Of course, much depends upon what kind of cotton you are using and what kind of yarn you are making. As one of the gentlemen said, one of the main objects is to get the breaking strength, and of course we want cleanliness. It seems around 12 to 17 gives better breaking strength, but after it gets above 17 most of them noticed a difference in the cleanliness. What is about the average?

*Setting for Yarn Strength*

Mr. Tatum: I move we take two votes; vote first to find what setting they would think best for strength alone, and then vote as to what setting they think best if they are after cleanliness alone.

Chairman Hill: We will take a vote on this and find what is the setting the majority of carders prefer.

The vote was taken and resulted as follows:

Strength		Cleanliness	
Setting	Votes	Setting	Votes
10	2	10	8
17	5	17	0
12	8	12	8
7	3	7	8

Chairman Hill: 12 seems to be the setting that is equally divided between strength and cleanliness.

*Setting for Strength Alone*

Mr. Tatum: I should like to ask them to vote again. If they were trying to get strength alone, what setting would they use?

Mr. Mullen: As I understand this, it is not a vote on what you are doing but on what you would do—a vote on what your opinion is. ¾-inch cotton.

Mr. A.: A man has to set for cleanliness according to the cotton he gets. We all know that 5 will make cleaner yarn than 17. But I am not a carder. But we have to have some breaking strength, so we have to set the cards accordingly.

Chairman Hill: Let's take a vote of everybody present on these different settings.

The vote was taken, resulting as follows:

Licker-in to Feed Plate			
Setting	Cleanliness	Strength	Evenness
7	19	2	2
10	21	16	15
12	10	14	15
17	0	12	6

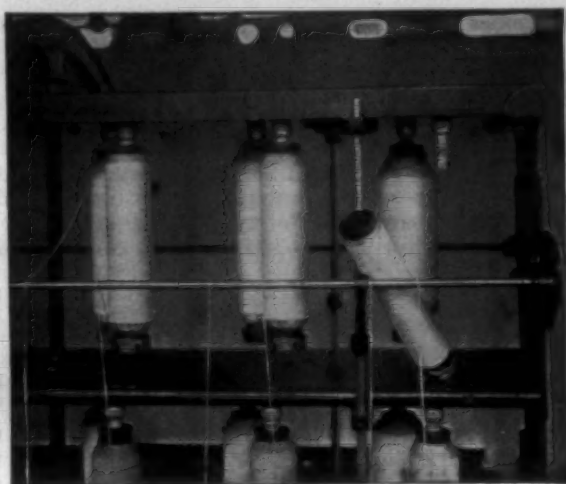
*Best All-Round Setting*

Mr. Tatum: I should like to have a vote now on what is the best setting for all around good work for hosiery yarn, average numbers. Also weaving yarns.

A vote was taken, resulting as follows:

(Continued on Page 12)





## Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers.

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

### —WHY—

A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER

## Problems Confronting Southern Mills

(Continued from Page 7)

and force that crop to a very high price but he would at the same time lose every power to stimulate foreign growths, and the smartest brains would be put in search of substitutes. In producing cotton goods, shorter hours add to cost; increased costs tend to reduce demand, would possibly kill the little export business developing and would encourage every kind of substitute and who of us even today is free from paper and jute competition. Surely horse sense is to be applied. In answer to the question—What is horse sense, the reply came—"Something that a horse has, that a jack-ass hasn't."

Mr. Hunter says that actual consumption of goods last ten years has been above production but that one-fourth of jobbers have gone out of business, that the balance of them show 20 per cent less inventory January 1st than three years ago. Transportation is faster, the chain stores deliver goods more quickly and that mills have suffered while these intermediate inventories have been liquidating. He thinks that pretty soon we will catch up and then that we should never run ahead again. I might add that one of our immediate, pressing problems is to find out from Carl Williams in which month, if any, to hedge our cotton.

B. B. Gossett, in the speech previously referred to, emphasizes as problems overproduction, faulty distribution and night work.

### Textile Problems

This brings me to the social, human side of our problems and it is from this point that I wish most to speak. I don't know how many of you know it but one of the best friends that we have is Chas. R. Towson. He spent the first part of his life with the Y. M. C. A. He is now associated with Deering, Milliken & Co., of New York but his services are at the call of the whole industry. He is the moving spirit each year at the Blue Ridge, N. C., conferences. He is vitally concerned with our problems. He recognizes as never before the need of all these qualities which go into leadership. He lists as some of our problems:

1. The newer attitude of younger employees who do not know the adversities from which their parents were lifted by the mill industry.
2. Provide fairly for the displaced workers by other work with equal pay until they can locate elsewhere.
3. Loss of time and consequent low annual earnings.
4. Undesirable living and working conditions in some places.

He quotes Mr. Marchant as follows: "Sooner or later mill executives must face the question squarely with reference to the working of women and young people at night. Wouldn't it be one of most forward steps we could take if we should stop employing them at night." "We are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of cotton goods, a material that is needed throughout the world, yet we are refusing or failing to look ahead and our industry stands almost alone, as one of the few of the largest and most important which is looked upon with disfavor."

I think the 55-50 hour schedule represents the most forward step yet obtained by the textile group as a whole. I am happy to express to Mr. Hines and Mr. Sloan of the Institute the thanks of us all for their devotion to its accomplishment. It is a forward step and I trust that we will all catch step with it.

In one of the discussion groups lead by Mr. Towson, (Continued on Page 30)



## FAST COLOR IDENTITY IS NOW THE MASTER SALESMAN

# THIS LABEL on Your Samples Makes Selling Easier

Every month we tell 96,248 readers that  
★ goods identified in this way contain the ★  
fastest of fast colors.

WHEN you use this Label on your fast color lines, you tie-in with an advertising campaign reaching 100,000 readers throughout the trade, from mill to converter, to cutter, to wholesaler, and retailer.

Liberal space in *Daily News Record* (note illustration at the left), *Dry Goods Economist*, *Retailing*, *Men's Wear* and *Chicago Apparel Gazette* has created a widespread acceptance of the Franklin Process Fast Color Label—with a notable demand for the Franklin Process Color Directory showing buyers where to secure these colors and how to identify them.

When you use the Franklin Process Fast Color Label you give the retailer and wholesaler a basis for re-ordering your merchandise with positive assurance of color quality.

When you identify your colors you have an immediate advantage over competing merchandise not so identified.

Furthermore, the Franklin Process Label will be supplied for use on the goods as well as the sample.

In this way, 36 lines (8 different types of merchandise) are now being identified as to color to retail salespeople and to consumers. The tremendous demand for fast colors makes this Label a powerful factor in building a continuous demand.

Fast Color Identification is today the Master Salesman—in the market, in the hands of traveling salesmen, and across the retail counter. Use the Franklin Process Label on the goods as well as on the sample. It sells your color values.

Full particulars of this Fast Color Identification Plan and how 36 manufacturers use it successfully will be sent you free on request. Address, using the coupon.



This advertising appears in these magazines that reach your markets:

Daily News Record	12,885
Retailing	32,117
Dry Goods Economist	17,110
National Dry Goods Repr.	15,453
Men's Wear Magazine	7,594
Chicago Apparel Gazette	6,989
Pacific Coast Merchant	4,100
Total Circulation	96,248

## FRANKLIN PROCESS

*Identified Fast Colors*

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Ad. 347

## Carding and Spinning Discussed At Selma

(Continued from Page 9)

### Licker-in to Feed Plate

Setting	Hosiery Yarns	Weaving Yarns
7	3	1
10	13	13
12	4	12
17	0	7

Chairman Hill: It is assumed that this is on  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 1-inch cotton.

Mr. Tatum: If they were making 10s yarn and changed to 30s, how many would make a change in that feed plate setting?

(No one voted to change the setting for a change in yarn numbers.)

### Licker-in to Cylinder

Chairman Hill: On the next item, licker-in to cylinder, everybody seems to have the same thing—7. The next item is back plate to cylinder, and I don't believe there is enough difference there to ask for a vote. On the next setting, flats to cylinder, why would you use 7, Mr. Lawson?

Mr. Lawson: I find with the closer setting I get better cleanliness.

Mr. Tatum: How do you keep from tearing up your clothing? You must be on a solid floor.

Mr. Lawson: We are on a concrete floor. Carding light.

Mr. Brietz: If I had a good solid foundation and carding 135 pounds a day, I would want to set 7 to 9. That would be my choice if all things were favorable, but we have some cards in our mill on which we can not do that.

Chairman Hill: How many of you think it is most practical to use 7? Let's have a vote.

### Flats to Cylinder

Setting	Front
7	2
9	30
10	1
11	0

Chairman Hill: Everybody wants 7 for doffer except one. Mr. Honeycutt, why do you want 5?

Mr. Honeycutt: I found that the 7 and 10 broke right around the same, but 5 decreased my breaking strength, so I went back to 7. I have always used 7 on my doffer except when I made this change I experimented on 5 and also on 7. I thought the 5 gave the best service, gave cleaner work and more even work. As to the breaking strength, 10 and 7 are about the same for me.

### Setting Screen to Cylinder

Chairman Hill: Let's have a vote next on the setting of screen to cylinder.

A vote was taken, resulting as follows:

### Screen to Cylinder

Setting	Front and Back
17	0
22	4
24	1
34	10

Chairman Hill: Shall we have a vote on what is the best setting of licker-in screen to licker-in?

Mr. Lawson: You have to have three points of setting there, because you set the back of the screen farther off than the front.

### Screen Settings

J. W. Cates, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton: That

licker-in screen is connected together there, and when you set back the cylinder you move the licker-in screen with it.

Mr. Byrd: I use a setting of 12, 29, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. The screen to cylinder at back is 12; nose of licker-in screen to licker-in is  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch; solid part to licker-in screen, 29.

Chairman Hill: Let's have a vote on those settings.

The vote was taken, resulting as follows:

Screen to cylinder at back, setting of 12, 0 votes.

Licker-in screen to licker-in, setting of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 9 votes.

Solid part to licker-in screen, setting of 29, 3 votes.

Mr. Lanier: Let's get Mr. Holt to tell us something about the specimens he brought with him.

Mr. Holt: We ran four tests. We are making 22s yarn, woven into sheetings,  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 1-inch cotton, middling and strict middling. Carding 11.5 pounds an hour, 115 pounds in ten hours. 11.5-ounce lap; 54-grain sliver. The tests were as follows:

Test No. 1. Feed plate to licker-in changed from 17 to 10; other settings same as given in table. Actual breakage, 75 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds. Percentage of waste, less reworkable waste, 4.24.

Test No. 2. Feed plate changed back to 17; flats changed from 9 to 10. Breakage, 72 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. Percentage of waste, less reworkable waste, 3.78.

Test No. 3. Feed plate changed to 10; flats left at 10. Breakage, 68 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. Waste, 4.93.

Test No. 4. Feed plate, 17; flats changed back to 9. Breaking strength, 76 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds; waste, 4.97.

The No. 3 test showed the highest percentage of flat strippings. No. 4 showed the highest percentage of waste. No. 2 showed the lowest percentage of waste. Our standard settings gave the best breaking strength; that is No. 4.

Question: What was the weight in grains to each one of the settings?

Mr. Holt: The actual number of yarn for No. 1 was 21.63; No. 2, 22.41; No. 3, 22.61; No. 4, 21.64.

Question: That is not my question. That is the number in yarn, and I want the weight in grains.

Mr. Holt: I don't remember. You will have to look at the table. The relative humidity at the time the yarn was broken was 60 per cent on all four of the tests.

Mr. Lanier: What was the card draft?

Mr. Holt: 93.77.

### Card Clothing

Chairman Hill: We should like to have some discussion now on our second question, card clothing. Has anyone any figures on straight wire card clothing compared with regular card clothing?

Mr. Davis: We ran some tests and found we got about 11 per cent less strips on the straight wire than we do on the regular card clothing, stripping three times a day. We have some of those cards that have been clothed and have been running twenty years. I can not tell any difference in the work; it looks as though we are getting as good work from the old as from the new. I have gotten samples of the web off the old clothing and some from the new and can not tell any difference in the cleanliness. We strip them once a week. I have not done a test for breaking strength. We found we took out more flat strip on the straight tube. There is 11 per cent difference in all of the waste. Practically all of the stripping waste comes out in the flat strip.

Mr. Tatum: Mr. Davis, of our mill, is reporting on that. The only reason the flat strip is so much heavier on the straight wire is that we found it necessary to set the straight closer. We are taking out too much strip

(Continued on Page 14)



## Report on Work of Arkwrights

The following report upon the Arkwrights, the research organization of the Southern Textile Association, was prepared for the American Cotton Manufacturers Association by Secretary Walter C. Taylor:

"The Arkwrights, Inc., were organized in 1926. From that time to July, 1929, 31 tests on practical problems have been completed and the findings published in the books of proceedings of the Southern Textile Association.

"At present there are in the hands of our research committee for approval a test showing the relative merits of increasing or decreasing the settings of the spinning frame rolls, together with the resultant effects on the quality of the yarn produced; a test on the relative merits of one-, two-, and three-process picking. At this time there are being performed six tests as follows:

"The making of roving in the regular way versus roving made by the use of a roving testing machine. (The machine referred to in the above test is the Belger roving testing machine.) This test has been assigned with the idea of showing the value of this machine and the results to be obtained by its use.

"The comparison of breaking strength and ends down on regular short draft spinning with weighted rolls, as compared with long draft spinning having regular front and back rolls with a light unweighted middle roll.

"The comparison of yarn made with two process drawing and a slubber, versus yarn made with three process drawing and a slubber showing the relative merits of the two yarns.

"To determine the breaking strength, variation in size and ends down per 100 spindles per hour using a draft of 100, 120 and 140 on the cards. This test is also to show the waste produced by the card together with the cleanliness of the product.

The above test is being performed in three mills, the first making coarse yarn, the second medium yarn, and the third fine combed yarn, and the third fine combed yarn, the idea being to compare the results and findings of the three tests in order to try and determine the variation in conditions will be in different plants.

"We have succeeded in securing from about 85 members of the Southern Textile Association an expression of interests in performing an Arkwright test. These men are being interviewed by the secretary as fast as funds and conditions will permit.

"There has been a good deal of comment this spring on the Textile Alliance Fund, which was derived from the sale of war-time dyestuffs. At this writing there is a bill before Congress for the turning over of this fund to the general textile industry for research work. The secretary of the Arkwrights has been advised of this pending bill and attended a meeting in New York on April 8, of a group of textile men relative to the forming of a Textile Research Foundation. This meeting was sponsored by the American Colorists & Chemists.

### Seek Recognition In Research Fund

"There was held in Boston on April 30, a meeting of the Textile Research Council, which the secretary of the Arkwrights attended with the idea if this textile alliance fund is to be turned over to the general textile industry for research work that the Arkwrights may have recognition, and, if possible, secure a part of this

fund, or at least derive a part of this fund, or at least derive some benefits from this money if it is to be placed in a trust fund.

"It is our purpose as we go further into this work to have the same test performed by different people in different conditions, as we fully realize that conditions in each mill vary, but, with the results of these tests, we should be able to present concrete facts that would be of untold value.

"One of our tests, which was performed by the late Oliver G. Murphy, of Shawmut, Ala., showed the percentage of one-inch staple secured when purchasing one-inch cotton. We have under consideration the carrying on of this test into more detail, and possibly the establishment of a service for the mills showing the percentage of the staple purchased they are receiving. In order to do this, however, it is going to be necessary that we have laboratory equipment that will cost approximately \$500, and in addition, the services of some one to operate this equipment and staple this cotton mechanically, as well as photograph, and weigh it to assure results. This can only be accomplished by the increasing of our budget, which we are in hopes of being able to do.

### Saved One Mill \$8,300 Per Year

"Summarizing our work, it may be briefly stated that in addition to making each man, who has performed a test, better qualified and more fitted for his particular job, of the tests completed to date, the results have shown a saving of \$8,300 per year to one mill; how much one-inch staple you get when buying cotton as one-inch; which is better for your work, light or heavy carding; what causes the breaking strength to drop off; how much twist is necessary in roving; what drafts are the best on fine roving; what the advantages of oiling cotton, both on white and colored stock.

"When it is fully realized that there is practically no textile research in America today, and that the members of the Arkwrights, striving as they are with an intellectual curiosity to find out the truth, you are going to see a higher intelligence in this vast field in which we are all interested."

### B. E. Geer

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association in electing Ben E. Geer of Greenville, to the presidency, is either wise or lucky. Mr. Geer is a humanitarian, before he is a manufacturer. He is interested in the welfare of the people employed in the industry and has the sympathy and understanding the industry seems to need at its head at this time. He has the intelligence necessary to commend co-operation and the independence to state the case with due regard for the human elements involved in the problems of the industry. In Mr. Geer those who work in the mills of the country have a friend.—Spartanburg Herald.

### Balanced Production Subject of N. C. Meeting

Balanced production will be the central theme discussion at the 24th annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, to be held at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., on June 17 and 18.

A number of addresses and a general discussion of the necessity of balanced production will be the principal feature of the convention.

There will also be a discussion of State and Local Texas, and the usual business session.



## Carding and Spinning Discussed At Selma

(Continued from Page 12)

right now, but we found it necessary to close that up a little to keep from getting cloudy work when we first put it on.

### *Advantages of Straight Wire Clothing*

I have a test here from one of our other mills. All along the way there was less variation in the yarn and in the roving, all through the mill, on the straight wire than on the regular wire. Where there would be as much as 3 per cent on the straight wire there would be around 6 on the regular. There is almost twice as much variation, according to this test, in the regular wire stock as in the straight wire stock, and the straight wire gave a little better breaking strength, too. The breaking strength was 73 pounds on the straight wire and 70 on the regular wire. From this test the straight wire clothing showed up better than the regular wire all the way through.

There is one point about it. We have 15 cards on that straight wire clothing, and it takes a good time to get it ground down to where it ought to be; it requires more careful grinding and setting.

There is a doubt in my mind about the life of it, because, being straight wire, all the strain is on the foundation, whereas on the hooked wire the wire springs back a little. I advise people to go a little slow on the straight wire.

Question: How often do you grind?

Mr. Davis: We grind about every sixty days. That is the straight.

### *Metallic Card Clothing*

Chairman Hill: Has anybody any metallic clothing?

Mr. Lawson: I have one card on metallic clothing. I stripped that card and ran 142 hours without stripping. I made a test and got somewhere about two per cent better break than the regular clothing. After a period of 48 hours without stripping it began to show a little more trash and a little more unevenness. I run that card now about 24 hours without stripping and get very good results.

### AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman Hill: The meeting will please come to order, and Mr. Taylor will introduce the next speaker.

Secretary Taylor: In preparing the program for this meeting the executive committee thought it would be well to have someone talk on a subject which is of vital importance to every mill—that is, humidification. So we communicated with some of our humidification friends, and I am delighted now to present to you Howard Morrison, of the American Moistening Company, who will now address you.

## Humidity and Humidification

By Howard Morrison, The American Moistening Co.

We all know that humidity is water vapor, but perhaps few of us realize that it is really cold steam and that this vapor behaves according to definite physical laws. More or less of this vapor is always present in the atmosphere, and it is extremely difficult to get entirely rid of it—or to get perfectly dry air.

That fine white mist we see issuing from humidifiers, steam lines, etc., is water in the form of fine particles and is not yet evaporated. When it evaporates it becomes invisible.

Each cubic foot of space is capable of holding a definite amount of this invisible vapor independently of the presence of air and other gases. This maximum amount depends only on the temperature and increases rapidly with increasing temperature, approximately doubling with

each increase of 20 degrees F. through the ordinary working temperature range.

When a space contains the maximum quantity of vapor for its temperature it is said to be saturated, and any attempt to force more vapor into it will result in a fog which will settle in the form of condensation on surrounding objects.

Saturated conditions are seldom used in textile plants outside possibly of conditioning rooms.

However, there is a point of interest that might be mentioned in passing. When handling saturated air we must be careful to maintain a constant temperature, for with any rise in temperature the air or space becomes partly saturated, due to the increased capacity for vapor. And, conversely, when the temperature of saturated air is decreased, some of the vapor is squeezed out in the form of condensation; and while we shall still have saturation our volume of vapor is reduced.

In ordinary humidifying practice we use air as a vehicle to transport the vapor, because it lends itself readily to our purpose. Hence it has become second nature to consider humidity as a part of the air.

### *Relative Humidity*

In textile mill processing we use partially saturated conditions ranging from 40 to 85 or 90 per cent of saturation or 40 to 90 per cent relative humidity—meaning relative to the maximum or saturated condition. As the absolute quantity of vapor varies in volume with the temperature, so also does the relative humidity. In other words, with a temperature of 75 degrees F. and a R. H. of 60 per cent we have a definite quantity of vapor in each cubic foot of space. When the temperature increases to 80 degrees F. we must add more vapor to maintain 60 per cent R. H.

Relative humidity has become an important term in cotton mill practice, for the reason that cotton regain and relative humidity curves are practically parallel over the ordinary working ranges of humidity and temperature and it is so much quicker and simpler to determine the humidity than to measure the cotton regain—which requires the drying out of samples.

### *How Humidity is Produced*

There are a number of ways of producing water vapor or humidity. Nature is constantly evaporating water from the surface of pools, rivers, and oceans wherever water is exposed to a partially saturated atmosphere. Even the rain drops, in passing from cloud to earth, give up a part of their volume in transit.

Wherever evaporation is taking place heat is being exchanged, whether this happens from the surface of a pool, from a humidifier head, or in a steam boiler. This heat required to change the physical state from water to vapor is known as latent heat. When the reverse process takes place, that is, vapor condenses, this heat is given off. This is the principle of steam-heating radiators.

Approximately 1,000 heat units or B.T.U. are absorbed in the process of evaporating one pound of water.

In the old days it was customary to run a line of steam pipe along the columns of a mill and discharge live steam at low pressures from a series of ports in the pipe. While this did release vapor to the atmosphere it also added the heat of the steam and did not utilize the cooling effect of evaporation, as it had absorbed the necessary latent heat from the fire under the boiler.

Sprinkling the floors was also done, but evaporation was not rapid enough in the cool stratum of air near the floor, not to mention the other faults of this method.

### *Types of Humidifiers*

The failure of these methods led up to the present-day types of humidifying equipment, namely: the atomizer

(Continued on Page 18)



## THE SEDAN CHAIR

**I**N the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in cities of England and France, aristocrats traveled in chairs without wheels, actually carried by man power! These vehicles, called "Sedan Chairs," accommodated one person, had side windows and a roof opening to allow the occupant to stand, and were carried on poles. They took their name from Sedan, France, where they were first used. What a burden the combined weight of chair and passenger must have been . . . what strength necessary to endure the strain of transport for a long ride! Such were the customs of a civilization that pampered the few who lived in luxury for which the masses were enslaved and impoverished.

Today, almost every family owns an automobile, and in buses, street cars and subways—high speed machines operated by man power—worker and aristocrat travel side by side. Machinery has liberated man from slavery and drudgery, has manufactured innumerable commodities for comfort and convenience, has brought higher standards of living, lower prices, more leisure time, and a more general distribution of wealth.

Because machine methods are faster, easier, cheaper and more efficient, in textile mills particularly, they are rapidly replacing hand methods of labor.

The Termaco machine will clean any size of roving bobbin at the rate of 50 bobbins a minute. The valuable time of spinners responsible for production, no longer consumed on

the unskilled labor of bobbin cleaning, results in a substantial increase in manufactured output. The machine also effects tremendous savings in reducing the amount of roving waste and in reworking waste ready for use when it leaves the cleaner. Staple is not cut and bobbins last indefinitely. The hundreds of Termacos now in daily use evidence their merit in helping mills cut costs.

The swift Utsman machine for cleaning filling bobbins makes vast savings on labor and speeds up weaving production. It comes in single-end and double-end models, cleaning 40,000 and 80,000 bobbins daily.

The Type K machine, for cleaning both plain and automatic loom bobbins and certain kinds of warp bobbins, has a daily capacity of 60,000 bobbins.

Write for complete information about these machines. In writing, state whether you are interested in cleaning roving or filling bobbins, and if possible, send a sample of the particular bobbin you have in mind. If you are interested also in motor-driven machines, give full details, including voltage, phase and cycle of your current.

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Charlotte, N. C.

(General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., representatives for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada.)



*Established 1848*

## Jas. H. Billington Co.

*Manufacturers of*

**Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins**

**Penna, Rock Maple Spools**

**Mountain Dogwood and  
Persimmon Shuttles**

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap  
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**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom  
Pickers**

**"Buy from the Manufacturer  
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## Do You Know of Aktivin-S

The reliable and convenient  
chemical ingredient

for better starch sizes and finishes

*Booklet describing method on request*

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*Exclusive Southern Sales Agents*

**American Aniline Products, Inc.**

**1003 West Trade Street**

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## PERSONAL NEWS

Robert O. Ware has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at Alabama Mills Company, Aliceville, Ala.

J. L. Arwood has become second hand in spinning at the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C.

Grady Tripley has become overseer carding at the Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.

Dan Ward has been promoted to head card grinder at the Payne plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

H. L. Roberts has been promoted to card grinder at the Payne plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

W. E. McKinney, formerly overseer of spinning at the Peerless Mills, Thomaston, Ga., now has a similar position at the Elberton Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

W. G. Lane has been promoted from second hand in carding at the Payne plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., to overseer of carding at the Star plant of the same company.

R. W. Ellison has been promoted from head card grinder to second hand in carding at the Payne plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

Harry Schmidt has resigned as superintendent of the Greensboro Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and accepted a position in Reading, Pa.

B. F. Moffatt has been promoted to personnel manager of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

T. S. Robinson has resigned as personnel manager of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

Charles C. Willis who for several years has been secretary of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., has been elected treasurer also.

E. W. Hammond, of Greenville, S. C., has been appointed North and South Carolina sales representative for the Wickwire-Spencer Steel Company. He will make headquarters at Greenville. Mr. Hammond has many friends among mill men who will be interested to know of his new position.

A. L. Hill, of Burlington, N. C., has been appointed sole selling agent in the Southern territory for John Dunlop's Sons, Inc., for the firm's rayon crepe twills.

Mr. Hill, it is understood, will handle this business in conjunction with his agency for the American Glanzstoff Corporation, the additional line being made possible through the fact that John Dunlop's Sons, Inc., uses American Glanzstoff yarns only in its crepe twist production.

Mr. Hill will make his headquarters at Burlington, working out of that point for the entire Southern representation.

William Grosse, formerly with the H. C. Aberle Company, Philadelphia, has been appointed superintendent of the Greensboro Full Fashioned Hosiery Mill, Greensboro, N. C.

### Geo. Harris President Hunter Securities Co.

George S. Harris, who recently resigned as president of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, has been elected president of the Hunter Securities Corporation, a subsidiary of the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company. The Hunter Securities Corporation owns controlling interest in Southern mills having 122,000 spindles. Mr.



Harris will look after these properties and will also assist in the management of the Southern mills for which Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company is selling agents.

Mr. Harris is one of the best known mill men in the South and has long been a leader in the industry. He is a past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

### Obituary

#### W. C. Wilkinson.

W. C. Wilkinson, president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, of Charlotte, one of the best known bankers in the South and who was also a mill executive, died last Saturday afternoon. He was 64 years old.

Mr. Wilkinson was president of the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, and the Lowell Mills, Lowell. He was for some time president of the Thrift Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., which were sold some years ago to the Kendall interests. He was past president of the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, past president of the North Carolina Bankers Association and of the Southern Manufacturers Club of Charlotte. He was chairman of the Fifth District, N. C. Highway Commission.

#### George Gunby Jordan.

Columbus, Ga.—George Gunby Jordan, prominent mill man and business leader, died here last Friday. He was president of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, past president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company. He was also president of the Columbus Bank and Trust Company, and was identified with other banks and business concerns.

Mr. Jordan, who was 84 years of age, was for more than 50 years one of the most prominent men in this section. He was deeply interested in religious, civic and educational affairs and had been very active in promoting industrial education.

#### William H. Baldwin.

William H. Baldwin, senior partner of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., selling agents of New York, died last Thursday in New York. He had been a member of the firm since 1884 and was recognized as one of the leading textile merchants of the country. He was born in Maryland and entered the dry goods business in Baltimore at the age of 18. In 1879 he was transferred to the New York offices and was admitted to the firm in 1884. Mr. Baldwin traveled the Southern territory for many years and was widely known among Southern mill executives.

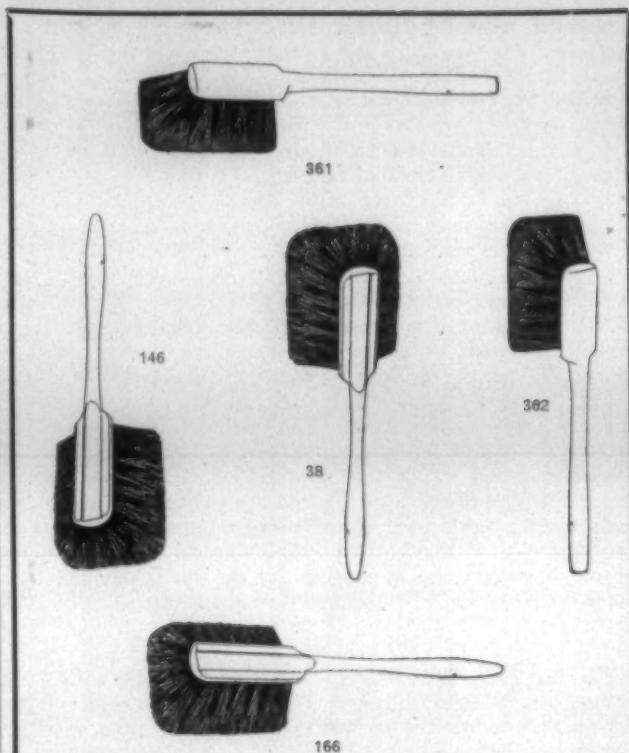
Funeral services were held in New York and interment was at Waterbury, Md.

### General Chemical Co. Opens Charlotte Warehouse

The General Chemical Company, of New York, has opened warehouses in Charlotte for distribution of its products, heavy chemicals, laboratory reagent chemicals, insecticides and other chemicals.

The company is one of a group of subsidiaries of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, of New York. Other companies in the group are the Barrett Company, Atmospheric Nitrogen Products Corporation, Solvay Sales Corporation and the National Aniline & Chemical Co.

Sales and distribution in this section will be in charge of James J. Peyton.



No. 361. Solid back construction. Of stiff horsehair, pegged. Brush  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", over all 13".

No. 146. Wire drawn construction. Of highest quality grey tampico. Brush  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", over all 14".

No. 38. A fine brush for those who prefer an extra long handle. Brush 5", over

all 26". Of stiff horsehair, wire drawn construction.

No. 362. An unusually durable brush of pure bristle, pegged. Solid back construction. Brush  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", over all 13".

No. 166. A popular priced brush of horsehair. Wire drawn construction. Brush 5", over all 13".

## Loom dusters of proven value

These brushes are designed and made to stand up for an unusually long time under the extremely severe usage that textile mills give. The large numbers of repeat orders that we constantly receive for them lead us to believe that they do stand up—most economically. For nowadays, even more than ever before, textile mills are demanding dollar for dollar value from everything they buy. If your jobber cannot supply you with Perkins Practical loom dusters, order direct.

ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY

Box 1358

Atlanta, Ga.



## Carding and Spinning Discussed At Selma

(Continued from Page 14)

type, the spray or sectional type, the fan type, the central station type.

A brief comparative description of the types will serve to draw out their principal features.

### *Atomizer*

The atomizer uses compressed air to break up a jet of water into fine particles, and the force of the air is used to distribute this spray over an area large enough for the particles to evaporate in the drier air.

This discharge of compressed air also creates a small amount of circulation of the room air.

### *Spray Type*

The sectional or plain spray type uses water under high pressure for its motive force. The small stream of water striking the nozzle pin at high velocity is broken up into a conical spray inside the head casing. This conical spray draws a quantity of air through the casing, which picks up the finer and lighter particles and discharges them radially at the bottom. Any dust or lint in the air entering the head is washed out by the coarse part of the spray and carried through the return system to the filter tanks.

### *Fan Type*

The fan head is similar to the sectional type in its method of producing the spray. The motor-operated fan increases the volume of air washed through the spray and also gives a higher outlet velocity and a consequent larger evaporation and effective area for distribution.

These high capacity units are the answer to the demand for extremely high evaporative capacities where heavy power is used and large quantities of heat given off by machinery. They should only be used in these locations.

### *Central Station*

The central station type of system consists of a large air washer or humidifier together with proper heating equipment and a large centrifugal fan to distribute the conditioned air to the various departments through a system of flues. The air delivered to each department in a predetermined volume contains sufficient moisture so that when mixed with room air the required humidity will result. A portion of the room air is drawn back to the fan room and either mixed with the fresh outside air or discharged, depending on outdoor conditions.

With the atomizer and head system the water is all evaporated in the room where the heads are located, and heat for evaporation is taken from the surrounding air. Thus the cooling effect is secured within the room or portion of the room where machinery is producing the heat.

With the central station system the warm moist air is drawn from the room and the heat removed in the washer.

### *Ventilation*

All properly designed humidifier systems today take into account the power used in a room, particularly spinning and twister rooms, where the power consumption is relatively high.

In such high powered rooms, where there is ample humidifying equipment, ventilation is necessary to keep the proper conditions. The popular idea of ventilation seems to be to open all windows and transoms that are movable.

To do this means that even with little or no breeze the humidity will float out to the drier outdoors.

Consider for a moment the question of vapor pressures. The vapor present in the atmosphere has a certain pressure, which is a part of the barometric pressure. On dry days the vapor pressure is comparatively small. Now, when we build up the humidity indoors we increase

the vapor pressure, and for the proper conditions in a spinning room it will frequently amount to twice the outdoor vapor pressure. What happens when the windows are opened indiscriminately? What would happen to a steam boiler, an air receiver, or any pressure vessel if the nozzle were left wide open? The pressure inside would flow out until it was equal to the atmosphere. And that is what happens here.

In the case of the steam and air lines we do not open the valves any more than necessary to perform the job at hand. If we did, we would be wasting money as well as losing pressure.

The humidified room is analogous to the pressure vessel. The equipment can not build up pressure with the windows wide open, and the humidity which has cost money to produce is pouring out.

Now, the windows should be adjusted to regulate the flow of humidity and to permit the hot moist air to flow out and sufficient dry air that is capable of being humidified to enter the room. On the side of the room toward the wind the windows should be opened very little and at regular intervals, while those on the side away from the wind may be open more liberally, particularly near the hot portions of the room.

An index of proper conditions would be to observe the operation of the automatic controls. Should they have the humidifiers in operation continuously, it is an indication of too much ventilation. Should they have the humidifiers off for long periods and the room too hot, it indicates too little ventilation. A good proportion would be for the humidifiers to be in operation 80 or 90 per cent of the time.

### *Cleaning and Care of Systems*

The proper care of a humidifying system consists mostly of cleaning, and too much emphasis can not be laid on this feature.

When we consider that all the room air is passing through the humidifier heads at a rate of several times per hour, and that the dust and lint contained in this air are moistened and taken out by the wetting, then we can easily account for the condition a system gets into a few days after cleaning. A large amount of this waste matter passes through the return pipes to the filter tanks. There it is trapped and accumulates until removed by washing. Needless to say, this should be done thoroughly and at regular periods.

The same is true of the heads. Lint and dirt collect inside; and regular, thorough cleaning is necessary if the full benefits are to be obtained from a system. We too frequently find that the cleaning is slighted—it is a nasty job. The equipment will be cleaned nicely on the outside but slighted inside, resulting in improper delivery of the vapor and, of course, a reduced return on the investment.

It requires patience to get the proper results in this matter, and some responsible employee should have charge of this branch and make it his duty to see that the work is done thoroughly.

Finally, there is hardly any equipment that can be installed in a mill that will give a better return on the investment than a properly designed and properly operated humidifying equipment.

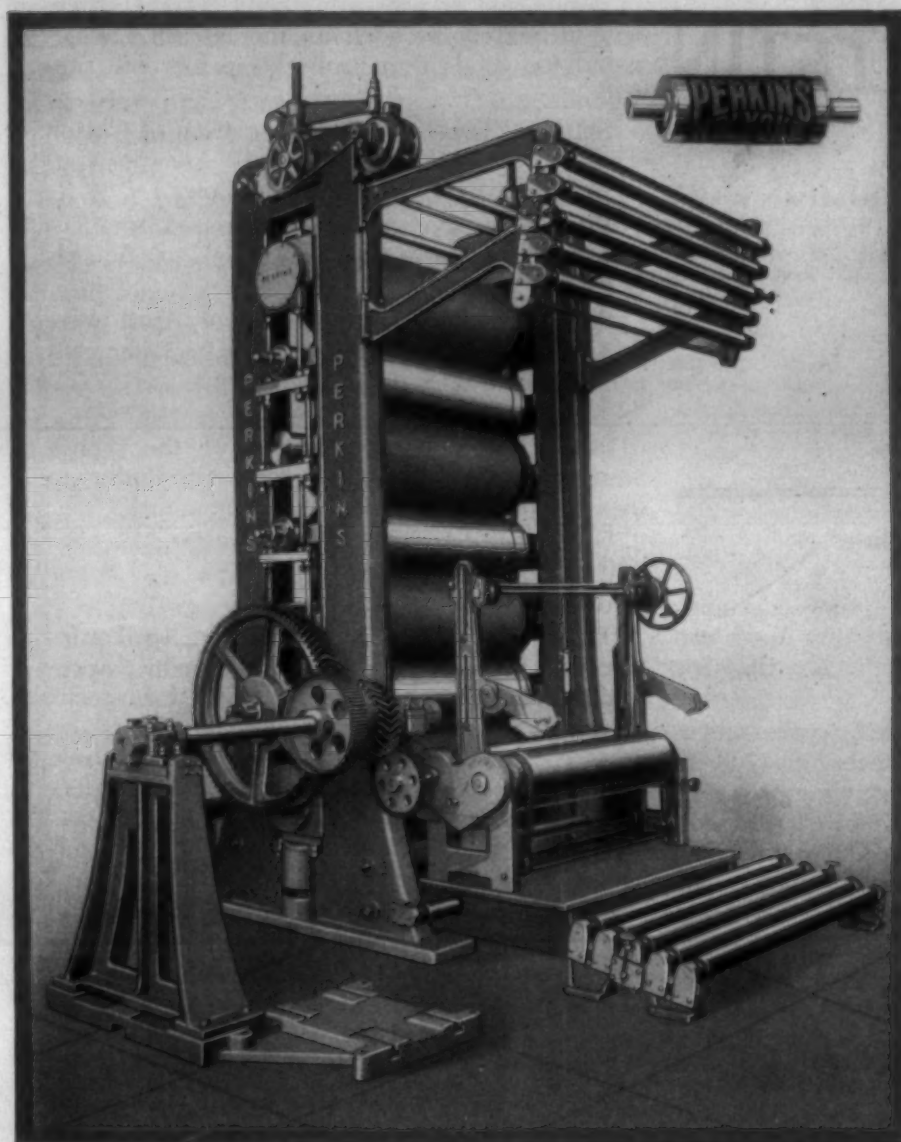
## Spinning Discussion

Led by J. W. Cates.

Chairman Cates: We have only two subjects for discussion—the cleaning and care of spinning machines and the cleaning and care of spinning rings. There is no telling how long it would take us if we tried to discuss those two subjects fully, but I hope we can get at least one practical point to take home with us.

(Continued on Page 24)





*“No  
Calender  
can be  
better  
than the  
rolls  
in it.”*

This Perkins Seven-Roll Roller Bearing Chasing Calender has compound lever pressure and motor-driven arrangement for raising and separating the calender rolls.

The drive employs a single reduction of continuous tooth herringbone gears with a silent chain drive from the motor to the driving shaft.

This Calender has a five-pass chasing attachment equipped with roller bearings and a Perkins Automatic Winder also equipped with anti-friction bearings.

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Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



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Drying Machines	Padders	Squeezers
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Water and Tommy	Scutchers	Washers
Dodd Mangles		Winders

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, Jr.	Associate Editor
JUNIOUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Keep On Curtailing

A Government report shows that consumption of cotton by American mills for April was again approximately 100,000 bales less than for the same month last year.

A curtailment of 100,000 bales represents a reduction in lint cotton consumption of 47,800,000 in a single month, and assuming that the average weight of goods produced is, four yards to the pound, it means that during April 165,000,000 less yards of goods were produced than in April of last year.

Sight should not be lost of the fact that each month during the first half of 1929 there was an increase in the consumption of cotton and the production of goods and that 1929, as a whole, showed an increase in spindle hours of 7 per cent over 1928.

We are suffering now from the unwarranted and unjustified increase of production during 1929, but since the first of last December the mills have been reducing their consumption of cotton and therefore their production of goods at the rate of approximately 100,000 bales per month.

This has not only eliminated the month by month excess of production as shown by the records of 1929, but has reduced the month by month normal production by such a substantial figure as to insure a comparative shortage of goods and profitable prices if the present schedule is maintained.

Just as we are now suffering from the foolish overproduction during 1929 so will we profit at a later date by the present reduction in consumption.

It is true that the buying power of the American public has been reduced by the depressed business conditions, but most of the buying is simply postponed, and with an annual increase

in population of approximately 1,500,000, there will ultimately be such an increase in the demand for goods that profitable prices will prevail.

Statistics issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York covering four weeks in April, 1930, were as follows:

Production during April amounted to 257,243,000 yards, or at the rate of 64,311,000 yards per week.

Shipments during the month of April were 253,360,000 yards, equivalent to 98.5 per cent production. Sales during the month were 223,225,000 yards, or 86.8 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 444,736,000 yards, representing an increase of 0.9 per cent during the month.

Unfilled orders on April 30th were 357,328,000 yards, representing a decrease of 7.8 per cent during the month.

These statistics show that during April sales of cotton goods were in spite of the reduced production only 86.8 per cent of production, stocks increased 0.9 per cent and unfilled orders decreased 7.8 per cent, but in our opinion these unfavorable comparisons are the result of orders withheld in expectation of a lower price of cotton and do not reflect any such reduction in consumption as is indicated.

Ultimately those who use cotton goods must buy them and the recovery of business and the buying power, while it has made slow progress, has nevertheless made some progress each month.

The great test of the good sense and stamina of the men in the textile industry will come when profitable prices again appear, for it will then be seen whether or not the lessons of the present will be forgotten and production will be quickened in order to equalize and neutralize the demand.

The textile industry of the South has reason, due to their present co-operation in curtailing, to look at the future with real optimism.

## Labor Unions and Negroes

Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina was riding on a street car in Washington immediately after John J. Parker of North Carolina was denied confirmation for the United States Supreme Court by the United States Senate, when he heard one negro say to another:

"Well, we gave the South hell today."

"A woman next to me nudged me," said Senator Blease, "but I told her I could not resent it because it was true."

The editor of this journal lives within two



blocks of John J. Parker and knows him to be a clean upright man and an able lawyer.

Judge Parker worked his way through college by waiting upon the dining room table, but graduated at the head of his class and won the medal in the chief oratorical contest.

His personal life has been beyond criticism and his decisions are regarded by the leaders of the American Bar Association as having been fair and sound.

Labor unions fought him because he rendered a decision in accordance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court including Judge Brandies who is considered to lean far to the labor side.

Many weak-kneed senators voted against him because they thought that by doing so they would be favored by union labor, never realizing that union labor does not vote solidly and never pays its obligations. The most over-rated political influence in the United States is that of organized labor.

The real influence which defeated the confirmation of John J. Parker was the negroes who knew that he thought it best for the negro in the South to be kept out of politics.

Northern Senators in States with a large negro vote ranted much about Judge Parker's position upon the negro question and they voted against him in order to curry favor with negroes.

Aiding them in defeating John J. Parker, may it be said to their everlasting disgrace, were Senators Harris and George of Georgia, Heflin and Black of Alabama and McKellar and Brock of Tennessee.

We were not much surprised at Harris, Heflin and McKellar all of whom are men of small mentality and who usually put politics ahead of statesmanship, but we were surprised at Senators George, Black and Brock and it is strange to find them lined up with the negroes and aiding them in doing a great injustice to a man who was deserving of the great honor which President Hoover had conferred upon him.

After the vote Senator George hurried to Georgia to address a labor union meeting and describe the service he had rendered to them.

We are wondering if Georgia, with so many able and clean men will continue to be represented in the United States Senate by men who for the sake of a few votes will aid labor unions and negroes in sticking a knife into a man who has so lived that he was deserving of the great honor which was denied him.

Yes, the negroes gave the South hell, thanks to Senator George, for his vote alone would have meant the confirmation of John J. Parker.

## A Joke on Grundy

Senator Joseph R. Grundy of Pennsylvania, was prior to his appointment as United States Senator, known as one of the most ardent advocates of high protection as the means of developing American manufacturing and American labor.

We note the following in a Philadelphia paper:

William F. Kelly, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, in a radio address under the auspices of the Davis-Brown Committee, charged that the Grundy establishment is equipped with machinery manufactured in England.

Senator Grundy, after hearing the address, admitted this to be a fact.

Senator Grundy, according to Kelly, "refuses to purchase American machines, and he operates nearly 700 pieces of machinery made either in England or Scotland."

"Some of the American manufacturers assert," said Kelly, "that they have been told by Grundy's officials that Grundy will not buy American machinery. It is said he contends the English product is superior and cheaper."

We have not heard Senator Grundy's side of this situation and we do not believe that he has contended that English machinery is superior, but a man who advocates protection for American made products should buy them in preference to imported products.

In any event the joke seems to be upon Grundy.

## A New Advocate of "The Public Be Damned" Policy

Speaking before the North Carolina Bankers Association at Pinehurst, N. C., W. L. Brooks of the Northern National Bank at Bemidji, Minn., is quoted as saying:

You are overlooking some easy money by not entering into "a gentleman's agreement," whereby they could all get together and apply service charges, and a float on checks.

You should be making 16 per cent on the capital through these charges as the banks in my sections are doing. I also recommend the lessening of the interest paid on money from four to three per cent.

All the banks in the region should enter into the agreement, and all have the same charges. If your customers want to call you names all right. Make \$300 a month and let them call you anything. Remember, 16 per cent profit on the capital.

You can't lose any customers that matter for they can't go anywhere else.

We know nothing of the justice of the changes recommended but banks make a profit on the money and business of their customers and recommending a "The public be damned" policy does not sound very well.

If cotton mills were making 10 per cent and combined to raise their net profits to 16 per cent they would certainly hear from the government.

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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**New Braunfels, Texas**—Texas Gauze Mills, Inc., will increase their capital stock \$30,000, and expect to add 25 new looms in the near future.

**Gainesville, Ga.**—It is reported here that the Chicopee Mills have plans for a large addition to the plant. No official announcement has yet been made by the mill company.

**Douglasville, Ga.**—It is understood that the Douglas Hosiery Mills will soon begin construction of an addition and will install more knitting and dyeing machinery.

**Manchester, Ga.**—The Manchester Cotton Mills have completed their installation of the Firth-Smith Bunchless automatic cleaner to serve their complete spinning.

**Abbeville, S. C.**—The Abbeville Cotton Mills will close beginning the week of May 19, and each alternate week thereafter, according to announcement of J. F. Barnwell, secretary and treasurer of the plant. This curtailment is in keeping with the policy recently inaugurated by a number of the textile plants in this section.

**Winston-Salem, N. C.**—The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, manufacturers of men's and boys' underwear, has declared the regular dividend of 15 cents on the common and common B stocks, payable June 2 to stock on record May 20, and \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock on record June 20.

**Lexington, N. C.**—The new boiler house under construction at the Superior Hosiery Mills here, is completed, also the addition to this plant to be used for a dyeing department and boarder room. Addition is 40x52 feet.

**Augusta, Ga.**—It was announced here that beginning this week, the Graniteville Manufacturing Company and Enterprise Mill will curtail production 40 per cent. This includes the Hickman Mill, Vaulause Mill, Augusta Factory and Sibley Manufacturing Company.

**Old Hickory, Tenn.**—The DuPont Rayon Company has awarded contract to the Minter Homes Corporation, Huntington, W. Va., to erect 102 operatives' dwellings here at a cost of approximately \$250,000. Dan Ward is the superintendent of construction.

**Anderson, S. C.**—Stockholders of the Gluck and Equinox Mills here, at their annual meeting, transacted only routine business. The present board of directors of the two mills were re-elected.

Among the officials and stockholders from New York and Boston who attended the meeting were: J. H. Bennett, New York; C. O. Richardson, Boston, president of the Equinox Mill; Stanley Morton, Boston, treasurer of Gluck Mill; Weston Howland, Boston, president of Gluck Mill; Carlton O. Richmond, Boston, treasurer of Equinox Mill, and Mr. Gale of New York, member of the board of directors of the two plants.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The Unity Spinning Company have equipped spinning with the Firth-Smith bunchless automatic cleaner.

**High Point, N. C.**—The Robbins Knitting Company has begun the operation of the new plant which was recently constructed adjoining the former plant. This addition is three stories, and the company now operates 225 circular machines for the manufacture of men's and women's seamless hosiery.

**Hickory, N. C.**—Shuford Hosiery Mills, Inc., which recently took over the Conover (N. C.) Knitting Company and the Longview Hosiery Mills, of Hickory, N. C., have completed construction of a two-story brick and concrete building with annex for dye house. W. H. Shuford is president.

**Marble Falls, Texas**—Certified Mills, Inc., are installing 35 cars of textile machinery, recently received. The officers of the company, which will manufacture medicated gauze and similar lines, announce that operations will begin about July 1. Col. G. H. Carter is president of the corporation; J. H. Batson, secretary-treasurer, and T. A. Cheeves, chairman of the board of directors.

**York, S. C.**—Carl H. Hart of York was elected trustee of both the Bowling Green Spinning Mills and the Blacksburg Spinning Mills at a large attended meeting of creditors of the two mills held here before H. F. DePass of Spartanburg, United States referee in bankruptcy. His bond was fixed at \$500,000.

After the election of a trustee and the proving of claims, the meeting adjourned until June 18.

**Lexington, N. C.**—Work is said to be progressing on the installation of three units of automatic spooling and high speed warping in the Erlanger Cotton Mills Company. This new equipment was recently purchased from the Barber-Colman Company of Rockford, Ill. This plant manufactures shirtings, broadcloths and dress goods, operating 46,000 spindles and has a battery of 1,240 looms.

**Graham, N. C.**—The schedule of liabilities of the Graham Hosiery Mills, filed in the Federal District Court at Greensboro, shows that the plant's liabilities were \$32,805.15, including \$20,228.96 to unsecured claims. Assets aggregate \$10,000, including \$5,000 in real estate, and \$5,500 worth of machinery.

Claude V. Long of Burlington, N. C., was made receiver of the insolvent firm, which will continue to operate under the receivership.

**Maryville, Tenn.**—Amory, Browne & Co. have been appointed sole selling agents for the Ideal Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of a complete line of men's hosiery, stocks of which are now on display at the company's headquarters on Worth and Thomas streets.

This plant is equipped with 300 latch needle machines, and dyes and finishes the product. The exhibit contains many high quality samples of golf hose, fancy half-hose and a complete range of fine staples.

1894

1930

## LEATHER BELTING



### KROMOTAN

A special Tannage possessing higher tensile strength, better pulley adhesion and greater flexibility than Oak Belting.

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## Carding and Spinning Discussed At Selma

(Continued from Page 18)

The first thing we shall discuss is the cleaning of the spinning ring. Before I ask anyone a question I shall relate an experience I had once. I made a box the length of the ring rail, with a cover to cover the box. Made it deep enough to cover four or five rails or maybe a side of spinning. We would put the rails in this box, using soda ash to clean them, and run live steam on for fifteen minutes. Then we would take them out, not in the open air but in a room, and let them dry gradually. Then we took whiting and oil and scoured the rings thoroughly, without taking the ring out of the rail. That gave very good results, I think; it left the rings smooth and took off all the gum, etc.; after they were wiped off with clean waste they were shiny and clean.

In another mill the spinner made a little device out of soft leather to polish the ring and made a wood hoder, somewhat like a lemon squeezer, to fit the outside of the ring and hold the ring. The ring was dipped in whiting and run over this fast revolving leather several times until it was clean inside. Then we had one to fit inside the ring, to burnish the outside.

I expect every spinner here has done these things, but I thought I would give you my own experience.

### *Cleaning Rings*

I shall first ask Mr. Knight, of Rocky Mount, to give us just a little of his experience as a spinner who has been spinning for many years, to give us a little of his experience in cleaning spinning rings.

Mr. Knight, Rocky Mount: I don't know that I could say any more than you have said, Mr. Chairman, about cleaning rings. I find in starting up a new ring it is very essential to have all the oil and gum off. Whiting is about as good a thing as you can find to get it off with. I have tried to brush it off, just take a piece of waste and get it off that way.

I find it is a good plan to change the travelers in starting a new ring—say a machine runs three or four hours, change the travelers at each doff for a day or two.

Chairman Cates: How do you clean rings, Mr. Creech?

Mr. Creech, Selma: First we cleaned ours in a trough,

as you have said, with gasoline and kerosene mixed. The next time we cleaned them we cleaned them with a bottle-washing brush, cleaned them with oil and then wiped them dry. We take the ring rails off three at a time and soak them about ten minutes, then take the ring rails and clean them one at a time with soda ash.

Chairman Cates: I have asked my son, Clarence Cates, to prepare a little paper on the care of spinning frames, which he will read now.

## Care and Cleaning of Spinning Frames

By Clarence Cates, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.

Care and cleaning are so closely related that one might say that they depend on one another. The overseer who cares for his frames properly will certainly see to the cleaning of them. A frame that is clean does not make good work unless its running gear is adjusted, nor will a frame in alignment make a good yarn unless it is kept clean.

Under the title of "Care" we first come to the care of all parts that are subject to wear. Some of the most important are enumerated below.

### *Gears*

1. Gears. There can be only one correct way to set a gear. However, the important thing in caring for gears is not the actual setting but to be sure at all times that the teeth of the gears are adjusted to their proper setting. This can be checked only by frequent inspection.

### *Cylinder Bearings*

2. Cylinder Bearings. These carry the fastest-moving parts of the spinning frame, as they are usually pinned to the frame so that they are already in line. The only care required is to see that the frame is aligned and to be sure that they are getting sufficient oil.

### *Spindle Bolsters*

3. Spindle Bolsters. Probably more time and care are given the bolsters than any other part of a frame. There are several things that go wrong with them, and the result of these is shaking spindles. If they are not properly oiled (caused by neglect, oil well of base being stopped up, or as in the case of some mills the use of compressed air as a cleaner), the bobbin not fitting the

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spindle, or the key that holds it stationary in the base being worn off or shaken loose. A systematic oiling and inspection are the only remedies for these.

#### Rolls

4. Rolls. Top and bottom rolls must be aligned. A system of oiling and cleaning will depend on the amount of dirt and lint that are found in the individual mill and will vary with the different class of stock in the frames.

#### Rings

5. Rings. So many things cause undue wear to the rings that we can name only a few of them. They are: High spindle speed, small bobbins and large rings, rings not set properly, frames not in line, ring rails out of level, travelers that do not fit, guide wires not set, traverse too long, and guide boards too close to top of bobbin.

The solution to the cleaning and oiling of spinning frames will not be found until a system has been installed whereby the individual spinners know the exact work required of them at all times or periods during the week and will thereby eliminate some of the excessive cleaning and oiling at the last of the week. A system of this kind will enable the overseer to arrange his time so that he will have more time to give to the various details of his work.

Chairman Cates: I took the liberty of writing to the Whittin Machine Works, thinking maybe I could get something on the care of the spinning ring that would be of help to us. But I got a letter from them stating that it is such a big subject and I had given so little time that it was impossible to prepare anything but they hoped we would give them a chance at some other time. As stated in the paper, there are so many things that come under the head of care of the spinning ring. But the biggest thing, I think, is the size of the traveler. Most of us run a flange ring, some double flange and some single flange. Take a traveler that is too wide in the circle; if the yarn is too heavily ballooned it has a tendency to pull the yarn on the outer circle. I think that causes more wear and more cutting on the ring than anything we do. We have in our mill experimented with two sizes of travelers for a two-flange ring. A long time ago we used to buy a No. 2 circle on a two-flange ring. We experimented with two or three different kinds and finally settled on 1½. I think there is a good deal of difference in the speed of your spindle and in the kind of yarn and number of yarn you run. Take a high speed circle and lighter traverse; you are bound to run a different traveler. But we all have to solve those things in our individual plants. The size of your yarn, the speed of your spindle, the length of the bobbin, the size of the bobbin, the weight of the traveler, and the twist in the yarn all have a part in the care and upkeep of the spinning ring. There is a question in my mind about the changing of travelers. Some people run travelers a different length of time before changing. It is a question which is the cheapest. Is it cheaper to change often and buy fewer rings than it is to run the traveler a long time and buy more rings? It has been my experience that the best way is to change travelers often, more in the summer than in the winter, and a good deal more in warp yarn than in filling yarn. That is brought about, of course, by difference in speed of spindles. The speed of spindles on warp is high, causing more wear. On the filling it is low.

Question: Mr. Cates, was your idea in changing from No. 2 flange to No. 1½ to save wear alone? Was that the only reason?

Chairman Cates: Yes.

Mr. McCracken: Do you figure it is a paying propo-

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sition to clean rings unless you turn them over?

Chairman Cates: No, sir.

Mr. McCracken: If you take a ring and put it in hot soda it is bound to have some effect on the temper of that ring. I always let my ring alone and change the travelers. The only time I clean the rings is when I turn them over. I think a man does a foolish thing to change the circle of his traveler after he once gets his ring set up to it. I think he should find out what he wants to run, set the ring up to it, and stick to it. I think when we get to the spinning room the trouble with most of us is that we do not think enough. Take a cotton mill as a whole; it is made up of little things, the spinning room especially. We go in there and start in in the morning and figure on dinner time coming around, and after dinner we think of night. But if we would stop and think about things and about our people we would do better. We may have a machine that is running a little badly today and we think maybe it will do better tomorrow; we do not stop to figure out things. Often we change things on another man's say-so, without knowing the reason and without figuring out what the results will be. I think it behooves us to study our own particular job and get our men to study with us.

Question: How often do you clean your rings, Mr. Cates?

Chairman Cates: We have not cleaned rings in a long time. I think we cleaned rings about five or six years ago, old rings; but we have changed since that time and put in new rings, and we have not bothered our new rings.

As I said awhile ago, and as the gentleman has just said, we can not set any individual standard for all mills. That is an impossibility, because cotton, yarn, twist, and location conditions differ. I do not know of anything I

could offer that would be of any benefit along this line except the ring rails being kept perfectly level.

#### *Ends Down Per Hour*

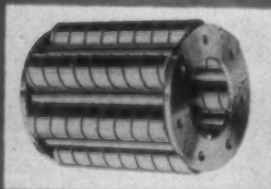
Mr. Brietz: Going off the track just a little, I should like to know the experience of the spinners here as to how many ends down per hour per 1,000 spindles, 20s to 30s yarn. Four sides of filling, four on warp. I have tried it myself, four sides of filling, and tried to determine why those ends came down. In our work,  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton, or sometimes less, to 1-inch, we have about 100 ends down per hour to 1,000 spindles. It varies from 65 ends down per hour per 1,000 spindles to 140. We have come to the conclusion that it is due to change of atmosphere, change of conditions, maybe past traveler-changing time. I know you will say that is a terrible big lot. It sounds bad, but I have seen it work worse than that, too. I make a clean breast of it and hope you will, too.

#### *Slower Carding—Less Breakage*

Chairman Cates: I will tell you one little thing; we have more ends down per hour than he stated. We were carding about 135 pounds a day on the cards. Some little time ago we changed our carding and cut the carding 25 per cent per card. I made a test on ends down in spinning, especially after we made this change. We had about 65 per cent less breakage in the spinning room from a reduction of 25 per cent on the card than we did before. But whether you can go home and cut your cards or not I do not know. I have to run extra time on the cards to do that, but it has convinced me beyond a question of doubt that it costs less money to card extra and to have 65 per cent less ends down in the spinning room. I think there is almost as much in the cotton itself as in the carding. Take cotton from one section of Eastern Carolina, but it through the same processes all

(Continued on Page 29)

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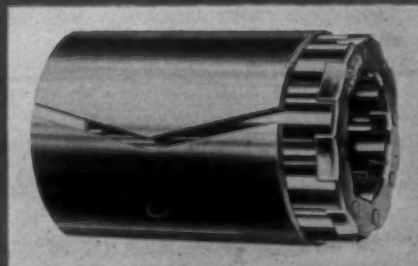
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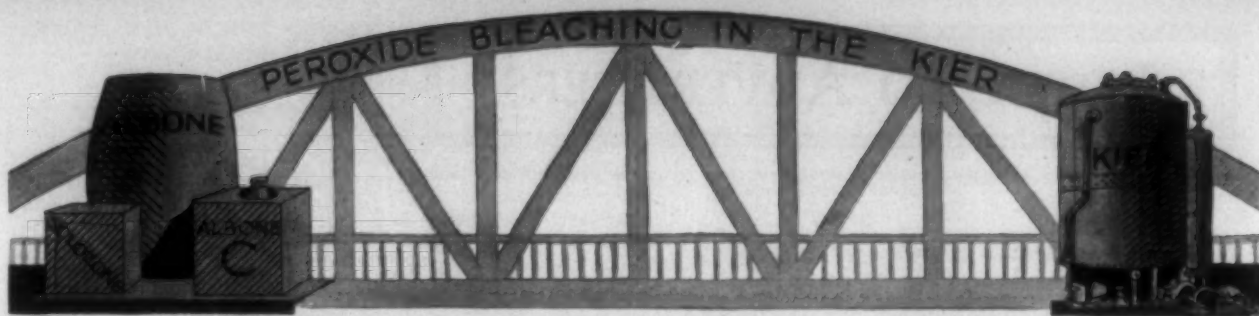
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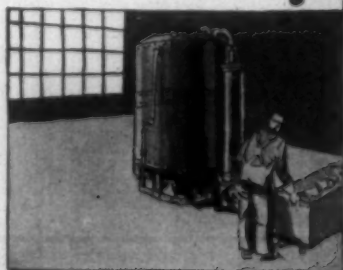
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Prominent among the new underwear uses of durened cotton are sheer knitted materials for sports and street wear. Their forthcoming introduction to the market promises to create an entirely new trend in the underwear field. Experimentations now under way have largely resulted, it is understood, from the styling assistance and general co-operation given underwear manufacturers throughout the United States by the Durene Association headquarters in New York.

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**Carding and Spinning Discussed At Selma**

(Continued from Page 26)

the way through, and you will get 25 per cent less breakage than you do out of cotton from some other locality in Eastern Carolina. I do not know why, whether it is a difference in fertilization or what. I do not know of anything we men can do that will bring more results than to encourage the improvement of the quality of the cotton raised in Carolina. We know the cotton we are getting today is not as good as what we got ten years ago; we know the ginning is not as good. They have put in high power blast gins to get more production. But we know the big thing that is hurting us in Eastern Carolina today—or I may say the South—is unprepared cotton. It comes to the mill in such condition that the speed of the cards has to be cut down, and there has to be more careful preparation now to get the same quality that we got ten years ago. I do wish that everyone of you would sound the warning as far as you can. State College is fighting this thing all the time and I hope will continue. I think it behooves us to do everything we can to improve the cotton that goes into our product. Rayon has come in, and we have to make better yarn, every day, and we can not hope to keep improving the machinery to get better quality. This is a little off the subject, but it is an important thing, and it is close to my heart. I hope you will keep it in mind and do what you can. I know we have men here that can spin as good yarn and weave as good cloth as any mill in the country, if we can get the material with which to do it.

**Repolishing Rings**

Question: Is there anyone here who has had experience in getting rings repolished?

J. H. Carter: I have had a little experience along that line. I think it pays to polish a ring twice a year with a mixture of a little whiting and graphite. Use a soft brush, like a jewelry brush, and polish it until it gets perfectly slick on the inside. We know if we don't get a good clean ring we shall have a lag there. So we keep the rings polished to keep down that lag. We have to watch for these things. If in the spinning room we have frequent ends come down we want to find out the cause. Sometimes it is caused by the spindle not being exactly true, as it should be, from bottom to top; sometimes the size of the travelers does not fit the size of yarn. I find that the very lightest traveler I can run, the narrowest, gives the best yarn.

Question: Did you test the end breakage on those repolished rings?

Mr. Carter: It increases the breaking strength.

Chairman Hill: I think if a man is going to have his rings repolished it is cheaper to send them to the factory. It costs only about two cents apiece.

Mr. McCracken: I believe it is throwing away money to polish a ring unless you are going to turn it over. The traveler will keep it polished.

**Turning Rings Over**

Chairman Hill: What is your idea about turning rings over? Do you polish them and turn them over?

(Continued on Page 32)

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## Problems Confronting Southern Mills

(Continued from Page 16)

Mr. Robertson, an executive, said "We recently made a change that displaced 22 men. We absorbed them in other departments. We feel that to get co-operation they must know that nobody is going to suffer. Then everybody can help in the development of labor saving plans.

W. D. Moore of Birmingham, in explaining how his company cares for employees during dull periods, said "I find it very constructive to bank up jobs during the year that we want to do but can wait. Mr. Moore is president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company of Birmingham, and under the will of the late J. J. Egan, is successfully managing an employee control experiment.

Christianity is not a vague sort of idea floating in the air—it is two feet on the ground walking God's way. Our problems are tangible, they deal with relationship between people. I was on the Blue Ridge program two years ago and in my address I said: "Is a street to divide those whom we shall, and shall not love? Is there no wisdom to be gained around the fireside of a faithful employee? Shall we continue on account of an imaginary class line to refuse to know each other."

Last week I was in the home of one of our employees, too old now to work in the mill and he is helping care for the flowers in the village and while there his wife brought out a little package—a present for Mrs. Comer and me. It was a pair of pillow slips with beautiful embroidery, every thread stitched by her own hands. These two old people living their lives out, are my friends, and there are none whose good opinion or respect, I value more. Their kind gentle lives are a benediction to all their neighbors and an inspiration to me.

W. D. Anderson at Richmond in 1928 said: "I am inviting your thought to the task of deciding whether or not we, who own and operate the mills of the South, are exercising ourselves to go to the limit of ability and propriety in seeing to it that those who labor with us in this great industry are receiving everything that is their due.

"I am not inviting you to any manifestation of senti-

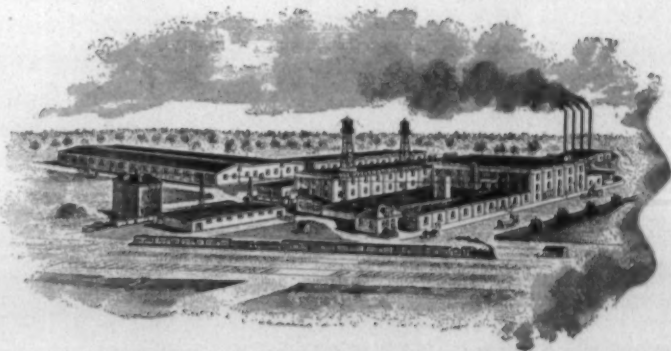
mentality over this matter. There is involved in it something more fundamental than emotion, something bigger, better and finer than philanthropy, something deeper than a show of interest in those who perform the manual tasks involved in plant operation. The thing I am talking about strikes down to the very mud-sills upon which proper human relations are built. It is something about which we are either right or wrong." "I doubt the wisdom of having an appreciable percentage of the population of any community work continuously at night. The night hours are not the normal period of labor for human beings. I am disposed to think that for people in large numbers to work continuously at night is going counter to the laws of nature. I am quite sure that it is not best for the human race that women and girls—the mothers of the race—should work throughout the night." "Did I urge that we dismiss all selfish considerations in approaching these problems? Selfishness is an insuperable barrier to a common understanding. We all long for a revival in our business, and we need that, but we have a greater need for a genuine revival of religion in our hearts, so that selfishness may be displaced by a deeper concern for those with whom we come in contact."

### Leadership

At Blue Ridge in 1928 I quoted Mr. Allen, executive of General Motors, as saying "Our highest paid men are the cheapest," and then I proceeded—"Does management, successful management, charge too much for its services? Mr. Allen says it is the cheapest money they pay out, and I don't doubt it. It is worth the price, for an unsuccessful business is a burden to employee stockholder and community. Since every group from the family to the nation has to have a head, ability to direct, to inspire willingness to follow will ever be in demand. President Hoover recently wrote for the Yale Daily News—he said "Leadership is a quality of the individual. It is the individual alone who can function in the world of intellect and in the field of leadership. If democracy is to secure its authorities in morals, religion and statesmanship, it must stimulate leadership from its own mass.

"Human leadership cannot be replenished by selection like queen bees, by divine right, or bureaucracies, but by the free rise of ability, character and intelligence.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



"Even so, leadership cannot, no matter how militant, carry progress far ahead of the average of the mass of individual units."

What the charge, you ask. Let him answer who can say from whom comes the most value for the pay; from the president of the United States at \$75,000 per year or from the lowest paid government clerk. My father always held that to create worthwhile jobs was a great social service and I never knew a more indefatigable worker toward that cause. Does any one doubt that more jobs is a stimulant to higher wages? For honor and few dollars our greatest lawyers give their lives to the supreme court of our land. Would there be less honor to the man who for fewer dollars would and could make safe the investor's dollar and at the same time lead the group of fellow workers into a real profit sharing operation? Every man that gives us a yardstick, other than dollars, as a measure of success, is a boon to the race. Are we too old for the venture? Is it to be left to the new generation, I asked at Blue Ridge. Talking about profit sharing may seem quite out of place at a time when there are no profits, but I have in mind better times to come.

Shouldn't an industry involving the well being of hundreds of thousands of our fellow workers tempt the best skill, the best ability, of our day and time towards a solution where there would be more certainty of a common interest. Have any of us been so divinely endowed with wisdom that we felt justified in suggesting the continuance forever of our right to measure the standard of living as between owner and employee.

Our problems are going to lead us in the study of new and better plans. Some of them far away in their accomplishments but the opportunities are limitless. Scientists with ever larger telescopes continue to search the heavens for new worlds. The Lowell Observatory in Arizona has recently discovered Planet X 37,000 times earth's distance from the sun. There is immediate and more tangible work at hand. We should join our friends in the best plans looking toward the elimination of night work for women, for care of, or pensions for aged employees, care of widow mothers, better compensation laws, sick, accident and death benefits, safeguards against unemployment. Child welfare health and happiness programs.

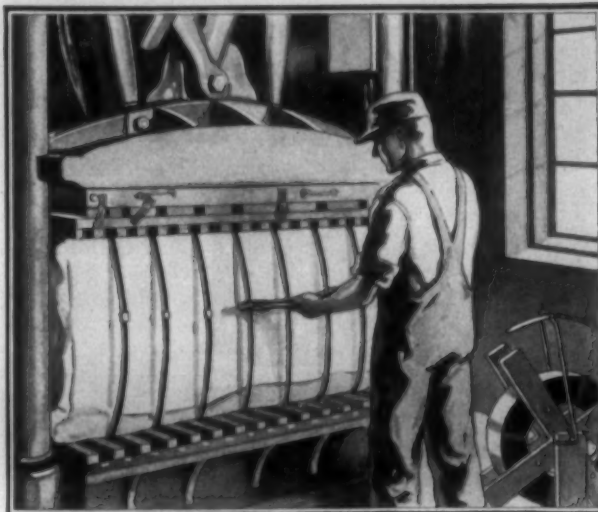
Dr. Mitchell in the Harvard Review magazine also said: "In the South children of fourteen may, with a minor exception in North Carolina, work the same hours, as adults." Dr. Mitchell is wrong about this, though, of course, without intent to do an injustice.

#### Juvenile Workers

Alabama permits children between fourteen and sixteen to work not over eight hours and then only in case of Sixth Grade attainment. Night work is prohibited. Miss Malline Burns, a student of a Birmingham College, recently made a study of this question, and in our mills, for her class in sociology. Here is an extract from her study.

"The average mill girl of 14-16 years has the following activities during a week. She goes to part time school in morning until eleven o'clock. From 12 to 4:30 she works in the mill. After five o'clock she has the following activities. Mondays—girl Reserve and basket ball; Tuesday—band practice; Wednesday—cooking lesson; Thursday—sewing lesson; Friday, Pep Club and Gym." I will add that our part time school is under the direction of the Birmingham public schools and the group divides—half work while the other half goes to school.

While the Federal law dealing with child welfare



## Lowens the Cost of Baling

The best way to prove that the improved Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying bales is really better and more economical than the old method is to try it out in your own shipping department.

Many skeptical shippers, after giving the new system a trial, have adopted it as standard. They have found that:

1. The new D. S. Seal makes the strongest joint.
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Round End Cutter

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The Stanley Works  
Box Strapping Division  
New Britain, Conn.

We would like to know about the new Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying Bales. Tell us about it.

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*Importers*

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was in force, Alabama's law was better and its enforcement was such that no Federal enforcing officer came into our State. In a recent convention on child welfare held in Birmingham, Dr. C. C. Carstens of New York and of the Child Welfare League of America, said, "We all come to find out how Mrs. Tunstall does it in Alabama."

Many light jobs in cotton mills make them naturally the gathering place for widows with families to raise. That widow's problem is our problem. As husbands and fathers, we know how to treat our own wives and children. Do we need a different measuring stick for our treatment of the other man's widow and child?

Two years ago the Avondale Mills asked the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, to make a study of one of our properties for the purpose of determining the physiological effects of environmental conditions on the operatives. The Metropolitan makes money insuring lives and carries group insurance on Avondale Mills' 5,000 employees. This study was completed in October, 1929. I quote—"The majority of the houses in the village are detached and well built; each has a garden and is provided with a tested water supply, bath and sanitary toilet. Every family seems to take pride in cultivating vegetables and flowers. The sewage disposal is by means of a closed sewerage system and is better than the method used by the city where open drainage is used in certain sections. The village is provided with a school, a nursery, kindergarten, a recreation hall, a play ground. The school building is a substantial brick structure, rooms well illuminated and ventilated, etc."

"Skin temperatures and pulse rates were taken on thirty employees working in the weave shed. Six of the older workers in picker room were sent to the hospital for x-ray of their lungs. No evidence of any definite pathological condition was found. In the summary the report says "The foregoing findings indicate that the general health conditions are good and no evidence of serious health hazards was found."

Our start was hard. There has been progress, but the opportunities for the future are as limitless as man's capacity for unselfish service.

Danger—Think is the message I have for us all today. Let's keep ahead of threatening fists.

In closing let me say that most of our problems are common. Their solving demands hard work, straight thinking. Let's not weary at the job. Men and women who daily climb our factory stairs have not wearied in their trust of us. Trust is a sacred thing. Ours is the opportunity today.

### Carding and Spinning Discussed At Selma

(Continued from Page 29)

Some people throw them out and put in new rings.

E. L. Garner: I turned over about 22,000 spindles eight years ago; they are still running now. I soaked them in gasoline and wiped them off in waste.

Mr. McCracken: I turned over 50,000 in South Carolina. Cleaned them with sal soda. Changed every other frame a year.

Chairman Hill: Did you use the same traveler?

Mr. McCracken: We changed the travelers about three times and had trouble only about a week. Changing every other frame bothered the spinners less.

Mr. Garner: Do you get the same results out of a ring after it has been turned over as before it was turned over? Do you get as many years out of the other side as you did out of the first side?

Mr. B.: I can not tell you; we have not run them



long enough. We ran the first side thirteen years.

Mr. McCracken: In Lynchburg we had 35,000 spindles. We turned those rings over and ran about ten years with very few replacements. That convinced me that in that particular mill it paid to turn rings over. Then we turned the rings over in Ware Shoals, and they ran for years. I have heard from them from time to time, and they are still satisfactory.

Question: When you turn those rings over and have to replace them, or you put in new rings?

Mr. McCracken: At the time we turned them over, unless here and there we hit a ring that had already been turned we did not have to replace any. When we do replace them we put in new ones.

Chairman Hill: I think if you have rings to replace it might be a good idea to pick out a side in a back alley or somewhere and take those rings to replace with and put in new rings in that side.

Mr. McCracken: Yes, that is all right, if you have enough to fool with.

#### *Test on Ends Down*

L. B. Andrews, Edna Mill, Reidsville: Referring to the number of ends down, we are on 1-inch cotton, and we made a test in the spinning room and also in the weave room once a week. Our average was 28 ends down per 1,000 spindles per hour. When I started that test I had 70 ends down per hour; when we ended it we had 28. There were lots of causes—bad rollers, screws loose in the spinning frames, and various other things.

Mr. Hill: How many sides can your spinners run?

Mr. Andrews: Fourteen to sixteen.

Mr. Brietz: If we go over ourselves and see about the stroke of our traverse, see whether we get a full stroke, it will open our eyes sometimes. I have been doing some experimenting on that the past six months and am learning a lot of things. When you go home take time to make a trip through your mill and to stand there awhile and see what the spinner is doing, how much unnecessary work the spinner is doing and what a hard time she is having maybe because of our travelers. See about the bad rollers. There may be a lot of loose rollers in there making trouble. The spinner will take them out, but that is hard on the rollers.

Chairman Hill: I expect if we would all go home and take stock and watch the little things it would help us.

Mr. C.: A good way to test is to take the number of ends down on the duration of your beam. You will be surprised to learn how many gouts you have.

Mr. Brietz: We had eight warps and have been experimenting for the past week. We averaged 25 ends down per hour, about 25 stops a beam.

Mr. C.: That is a little over two stops an hour. Ours averaged just about two stops per hour.

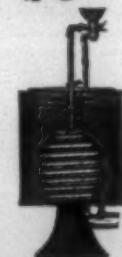
#### *Life of Tape Drive*

Question: How long should a tape drive last? I have some tape drive and want to know how long it should last.

Mr. Creech: We have about twelve frames on tape drive. Our average is about six a day and night, three a day and three a night, about 3,000 spindles. We average about six tapes, day and night, 3,000 spindles. There are several conditions you have to consider, how you sew your tape on and who does it. If you take a green man, who does not understand it, and let him sew the tape on, it will get the machine out of fix. Then if you buy cheap tape it will not last as long as good tape.

I want to ask someone who is on about 26s to 30s warp yarn how often, for the best results, would you change the traveler.

Mr. Garner: I have about 40 frames on 26s warp, and I change mine every two weeks.



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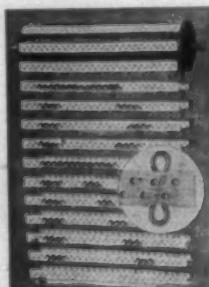
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## COTTON GOODS

New York. — Although trading in cotton goods was quiet last week, it is hoped that the heavy curtailment schedules now in effect will soon have a favorable influence upon the market. It is estimated that over three million spindles and more than 40,000 looms on print cloths and sheetings will operate only half time for an indefinite period. This reduction will hold a tremendous volume of goods off of the market and should go a great way in righting the stock situation.

Prices on print cloths were slightly easier under the light buying last week, with much uncertainty apparent because of the unstable trend of the cotton market. The volume of business done in gray goods was very small.

Some demand for carded broadcloths for later deliveries was reported. There were inquiries for specified makes of 100x60 carded goods and 112x60s also, with 8½c and 9½c on the respective numbers for spot and May, but with higher quotations encountered in some cases for June and later deliveries. This followed out the general opinion that some of the carded broadcloths were due for better prices before very long unless something unforeseen develops.

In the finished goods division trade was stimulated in sheer fabrics for dress purposes by the unusually hot weather, the more active retail trade and the poor assortment of goods in retail and wholesale channels for immediate sale. Production in fine gray cottons has been reduced to about 60 per cent average capacity and finishers are not averaging more than 55 per cent capacity on goods for early shipment. In the absence of any pronounced demand makers of gingham have not opened their fall lines. Printed goods continue to make up a large part of the goods that are moving well.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	4½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s.....	6 - 6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s.....	8½
Brown sheetings, standard.....	11
Tickings, 8-ounce.....	18½-20½
Denims.....	15
Standard prints.....	8
Dress gingham.....	12½-15
Staple gingham.....	10

### Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn trade failed to show any improvement during the week. The erratic trend of the cotton market added further uncertainty to the situation and neither spinners nor buyers were inclined to operate ahead. Most consumers were unwilling to cover more than their nearby needs and limited their purchases to very small lots. The best demand came from weavers. Prices were somewhat easier.

Carpet yarns and those used by rubber manufacturers also have moved in small quantities. Knitting grades are in limited demand just now. Weaving grades have accounted for most of the buying. In spite of the small business that is offered, dealers expect an acceleration in the near future, for it is known that most manufacturers have small stocks in hand and any quickening of the goods trade should bring an improvement in yarn demand. In a quiet market the exception is found in spinners who produce the fine special numbers which are said to find a ready sale.

Last week weavers placed limited orders, usually for amounts out of warehouse stock, for delivery during the next four to six weeks. Although the weight of purchases has averaged under 5,000 pounds buyers have been able to obtain advantageous quotations by shopping around. This weakness has prevented any upward movement.

Even with yarn prices as low as they have been recently, spinners have been making concessions to get desirable and it is said that the price list is softer this week than last week, although no actual changes in quotations are in order. Southern spinners continue to operate on about the same basis in effect for the past two months. There are indications that increased curtailment is to come.

### Southern Single Chain Warps

10s	28
12s	28½
16s	29
20s	30½
26s	32½
30s	34½
30s	35½

### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	27
10s	28
12s	29
16s	30
20s	31½
24s	34½
26s	36
30s	41
40s	42
40s ex.	47½

### Southern Single Skeins

6s	27
8s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	30½
24s	32½
28s	35
30s	35½

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	27½
10s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	31
24s	33½
26s	34½
30s	35½
40s	42
40s ex.	47
50s	52½
60s	61½

Carpet Yarns	
Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23

### White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply

26½	
Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	24
12s, 2-ply	25½
16s, 2-ply	29
20s, 2-ply	31
26s, 2-ply	35
30s, 2-ply	35½

### Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	27
10s	27
12s	28
16s	30
20s	31½

### Southern Frame Cones

8s	26½
10s	27
12s	27½
14s	28
16s	28½
18s	29
20s	29½
22s	30
24s	31½
26s	32½
28s	33½
30s	34½
32s	35½
34s	36½
36s	37½
38s	38½
40s	39½

### Southern Two-ply Mercerizing Twist Combed Peeler

8-12s	41
20s	44
30s	47
36s	48½
40s	50
50s	50½
60s	54
70s	62
80s	72
	82

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### CENSUS SHOWS CHANGES IN TEXTILE CENTERS

Boston, Mass. — Changing conditions in the textile manufacturing business of New England are reflected in population returns of the 1930 census compiled thus far in the various cities of the region.

Although complete figures for many cities are yet to be tabulated, totals have been reported for several of the larger communities in which textiles form a basic industry. In several, standing out as exceptions to the other large centers of population in New England from which returns have been reported, decreases are shown.

The largest textile centers are in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In lesser degree the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, silk and other textiles contribute to the business activities of numerous cities in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Among the largest textile cities are New Bedford, Fall River and Lowell, in Massachusetts; Manchester, N. H., and Pawtucket, R. I., in which census returns already have been compiled. Of these Pawtucket alone showed an increase in population over that of 1920. The decreases in the three Massachusetts cities ranged from 4.5 per cent in Fall River to 11.3 per cent in Lowell. Pawtucket, which adjoins the city of Providence and is the home of many workers in the larger city gained more than 20 per cent.

Conditions in the textile industry in New England have been the subject of much discussion in recent few years and commercial organizations have devoted much attention to the problems of "depression," "curtailment" and other problems. Records of textile organizations show that in several cities plants have been liquidated. In others mills have been closed and the machinery and equipment moved to other plants.

The city of New Bedford, regarded as the center of fine cotton goods manufacturing, was credited with a population of 121,217 in 1920 and 8,413 fewer residents this year. During the ten years four large plants employing more than 8,000 workers have been lost. The city still has more than 40 plants operating. Similarly, Fall River, according to the records of textile organizations,

(Continued on Page 38)

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### Rayon Prices Lower

Further revision of rayon prices was announced when the Du Pont Rayon Company, second largest American producer, issued a new price list for its viscose yarns. Only the prices for finer deniers were reduced, putting the Du Pont yarns on the same price level as that established by the Viscose Company for its products over the week-end. No change was made in quotations for Acele, the Du Pont acetate rayon, and it was definitely stated that no revision of the Acele quotations was contemplated.

Price reductions range from 10c to 50c, according to the denier. The new prices are effective as of May 1. In addition, it is announced that the price of inferior will be 80c for all deniers.

Two fine denier yarns make their appearance in the new price list. They are both Lolustra Super Extra yarns. These new counts are a 50 denier 20 filament yarn and a 65 denier 26 filament one.

C. W. Phellis, vice-president of the Du Pont Rayon Company, in issuing the new price list laid emphasis upon the fact that there was no change in price on 150 denier 24 filament, the basis number.

"The adjustment is on the finer deniers which have been regarded as out of line," explained Mr. Phellis. "We believe this adjustment is constructive, that it will be beneficial in stabilizing rayon prices, and that it will tend to increase demand."

The following statement by the viscose process department of the Du Pont Rayon Company accompanied the new price list:

"It seems logical to announce at this time that the Du Pont Rayon Company will market only three grades of yarn: First, second and inferior.

"The price of the inferior grade will be 80c for all deniers. First and second grade viscose process yarns will be sold at the published price card rates.

"It will be noted that the price of fine denier yarns has been adjusted to make them comparable with other deniers."

### Expect Results from Ginning Studies

Washington, D. C.—Investigations looking toward improvement in cotton ginning methods, which have been directed by Congress in a recent law, and for which President Hoover on Saturday asked an appropriation of \$100,000, should bring about results of importance to growers and spinners alike, it was set forth in a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Under the terms of the bill, the secretary of agriculture is authorized to investigate the ginning of cotton, to establish and maintain ginning plants and laboratories, and to make such tests, demonstrations and experiments and such technical and scientific studies in relation to cotton ginning as he shall deem necessary.

Need for improvement in the ginning of the cotton crop has been urged by every branch of the cotton industry. In the past, it was said at the department, efforts to improve the quality of ginning have been handicapped by lack of scientific information and by the number and complexity of the factors both in the seed cotton and in the ginning processes. It was pointed out that moisture and foreign matter in seed cotton, fiber length and character, and the tenacity with which fibers in different cottons cling to the seed coat are important, although the effect which, in any given combination of conditions, each has upon the spinning quality of cotton, is as yet unknown.



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Textile Chemicals  
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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Experienced on box looms. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 5726.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in carding, or as combor fixer, or card grinder. 20 years experience in card room. References. No. 5727.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Experienced and reliable. No. 5728.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience on steam and electric drive. Good references. No. 5729.

WANT position as superintendent, on colored or white goods,—broad cloth, covert, ticking, denims, chambrays, tobacco cloth. Best character, training experience and ability. No. 5730.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with anything except Jacquards. Best references. No. 5731.

WANT position as overseer napping. 8 years experience with Woonsocket 36 and 20 roll double-acting machines. Best references. No. 5732.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, age 38, I. C. S. graduate, many years practical experience. Good loom man, good leader and manager of help. Sober and reliable. No. 5734.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience and best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37, 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

WANT position as carder, spinner or winder—one or all three. Age 38. With one mill four years and another three. Experienced on white and colored. Now running Saco-Lowell long draft spinning. Experienced in cotton grading. My employers as reference. No. 5745.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. 20 years experience on Nos. up to 40s. No. 5746.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Age 33. Graduate I. C. S. Strictly sober. Married. Now employed but want better job. No. 5747.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5748.

WANT position as spinner, twister, spooler and winder. Married. 17 years with one mill. Good manager of help. Would accept position as assistant in large mill. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 5749.

WANT position as superintendent, engineering or selling. Age 33. Married. Graduate commercial course, machinist and draftsman, textile extension; employed since 1917. Experienced as mechanical engineer, foreman and superintendent, and in production cost and office routine. References—all for whom I've worked. No. 5750.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant, or as carder and spinner. Experienced on carded and combed yarns single and ply,—plain and fancy broadcloth, chambrays, poplin, marquisette, and crepe. Age 28. Married. No. 5751.

WANT position as twisting, spooling, warping and slashing. Married. Age 30. Eight years experience. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5752.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis,—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

## CENSUS SHOWS CHANGE IN TEXTILE CENTERS

(Continued from Page 36)

has lost 14 mills. Its population dropped 5,474 from 120,485 in 1920. It still has more than 60 plants in operation.

Lowell recorded the largest population drop, a decrease of 12,709 from the 1920 figure of 112,759. In the last 10 years several mills were liquidated, but there still are more than 50 plants in the city.

Textile manufacturing forms an important part of the industrial life of many other cities, from some of which census returns are not complete. North Adams, Mass., showed a decrease of 768 from the 1920 total of 22,282. Its textile industries include silk, wool and cotton mills. Holyoke, a city of 56,447, according to this year's census, lost 3,756 residents, in the ten years. It has a number of silk, wool and cotton plants but in recent years has lost two which employed more than 3,000 workers.

Manchester, N. H., in which the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's mills are located, also recorded a loss in population of 1,978 from the 1920 total of 78,384.

## U. S. BUREAU TESTS GRADES OF COTTON FOR SHEETS

Washington, D. C.—As an initial step in learning what grades and staple lengths of cotton give the most satisfactory service for sheeting, the Bureau of Home Economics for the U. S. Department of Agriculture is conducting a test of 90 sheets in ordinary use in a Washington (D. C.) hotel. These sheets were made under the direction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which selected the cotton to be used and supervised the manufacture of the sheets. Three different grades of the same staple length—1 inch—are represented in the study now under way.

After making tests of the tensile strength, thread count, and weight in ounces per square yard of these three grades of fabric, the Bureau of Home Economics arranged to place the sheets for service on one floor of the hotel.

Each sheet is marked with a number for identification whenever it is laundered. Every morning the used sheets of this lot are collected by themselves and sent to the hotel laundry. There they are washed separately, but in the same manner as the other linen used in the hotel.



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Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

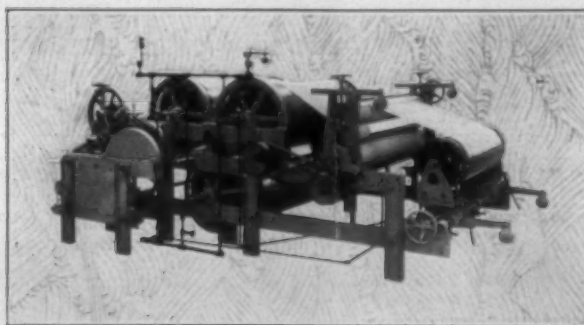
The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

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ONLY a sizer which can handle all brands of rayon yarn successfully is a real asset.

In addition, such a machine must have sufficient flexibility for both fine and heavy yarns, since in these days of fickle fashion, chiffon may be woven this season and heavy materials the next.

If you consult users of Johnson Sizers and yarn manufacturers, you will find the Johnson meets every requirement 100%.

It is in truth the universal sizer, being used with equal success for heavy, light, and dyed yarn of

every chemical composition. That is why more of these machines are in use today than all other rayon sizers in the world combined.

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93

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between a soft feel and a harsh feel in yarns and finished textiles is often due to the kind of alkali with which they are treated.

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### OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

*Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every*

*Salesman who travels this territory.*

Current Edition: January, 1930

Price \$2.00

**Clark Publishing Co.**

Charlotte, N. C.



# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 15, 1930

## *News of the Mill Villages*

### CORNELIUS, N. C.

#### Gem Yarn Mill.

Most of our mill is still running day and night. We are making real "gem" yarns, mostly 50s and 60s. Superintendent Thompson is always making improvements.

Rev. Ted Smith has returned from his trip to the Old Country and preached an interesting sermon about it, and the church that is built on the spot where Christ was crucified. He also gave a lecture for our High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Triplet of North Wilkesboro are visiting their son, Mr. Crady Triplet.

Superintendent R. E. Thompson and family spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Thompson, of New London.

Mrs. Lucile Eury visited in North Wilkesboro Saturday.

If you go to the mill and find it stopped  
And a sign on the door says, "Closed,"

You fret and fume and wonder why,  
It's 'cause you don't wear cotton clothes.

We all wear silks and satin  
And rayon and cobwebby hose,  
We scorn the cotton stocking  
Then rave when our mills are closed.

Let's wear the goods we are making.

That's common sense and sound;  
If we wear silk—silk mills will run  
But cotton mills will all shut down.

G. S.

### YORK, S. C.

#### All Around Town.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have been out of the Home Section columns for some time, but nevertheless I'm back with the news from the "pretty city."

Since spring has arrived there is

a great deal of interest manifested among our people in the improvement and beautifying of their premises.

The Cannon is offering a prize for the best flower yard and from the looks of these beautiful gardens there will be quite a number of contestants. There are many who are continuing putting out flowers and shrubbery.

The school for adults which has been in progress at the Community House of the Neely Mill village for the past several months closed Thursday evening. The school has been in charge of Miss Lucy Creech of the York High School faculty, and has had an enrollment of more than twenty-five men and women who have worked faithfully, steadily and successfully, to get the ground-work of an education that will enable them to carry on and really learn to read and write.

The closing exercises included the same kind of work that the pupils have had every night, and ended up with a few songs and short talks by the pupils and by visitors who were present at the closing.

The refreshments were furnished by Mr. Fienstein of The Fienstein Department Store, and served by Mrs. G. W. White and little daughter, Viola, and assisted by Mrs. Walter Garrison.

The Cannon Ball Club has accepted membership in the Catawba Textile League for their season's play, and journeyed to Winnsboro to open their first game which was a defeat.

Considerable interest is being manifested locally in the beginning of play and it is confidently predicted that large crowds will attend the first games played on the home grounds.

The Cannon club is already a strong and formidable aggregation and those in charge say it will be further strengthened when some of the York boys away at college return for the summer.

SCRIBE FOR YORK.

### SALISBURY, N. C.

#### Diamond Cotton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running on numbers 16s to 30s, making a high quality of hosiery yarn that is always in demand.

This is one of the best spinning mills in the State, with latest improved Foster winders and a machine shop that would do credit to a much larger mill.

Mr. R. Lee Mahaley, is president and treasurer and Mr. L. A. Mahaley is superintendent and secretary; Mr. R. L. Thrift, general overseer carding and spinning. He is a man of sterling quality and wide experience. Mr. Joe Tesperman looks after the carding and is an old standby but fishing season does effect him just a little. Mr. Frank Cooper is master mechanic and one among the best. When there is a job of repairing, we know it "won't be long now." He's always "Johnnie on the spot."

Diamond Cotton Mill is within the city limits, and has advantage of good schools; we have some of the best schools, churches and people in the world, I'm sure.

Of course, we all know that the mill business is below normal; but let us hope and pray for better times, and keep cool. If we trust God, and believe in Jesus Christ, we come through all this trouble in due time, and perhaps be all the better for good lessons learned in economy.

Aunt Becky, I never went to school a year in my life, and won't think hard if you do not print this.

The story is fine, and I love it.

DOC.

(I would like to say, that for a man who has had no schooling, you write a wonderfully good and neat letter. Keep at it.—Aunt Becky).

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### WEST MARION, N. C.

#### Cross Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We were so glad to have you visit us and wish you could have stayed ten times as long as you did.

We know we have one of the best, cleanest and up-to-date mills in the South.

Mr. L. K. Payne is overseer of carding; Mr. L. L. Oliver is overseer of spinning and winding; Mr. Fred Williams is superintendent.

Aunt Becky, the president, Mr. Eugene Cross, is the best in this whole wide world. He is a very dear and close friend to every operative in the mill.

We have two fine churches—Methodist and Baptist; we have over 300 enrolled at the Baptist and over 100 at the Methodist. A revival meeting started at the Methodist May 4th. Wish you were here to attend it with us. A revival is going to start at the Baptist church, the first of June.

#### BOOSTER FOR CROSS MILL.

### SPARTANBURG, S. C.

#### Drayton Mills Pupils in Cast

Before an interested and appreciative audience 75 children of Drayton Mills school presented last night the beautiful and impressive playlet, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," under the direction of the principal, Mrs. Olive Swygert, and Miss Adelaide Grey. The children were dressed in costumes of all shades to represent spring. The operatta was taken from the fairy story, "Snow White."

The scene opened with the celebration of Snow White's birthday by the woodland fairies. Stirred to jealousy by the beauty of Snow White, the queen banished her from the kingdom forever. Her efforts to do so were unsuccessful.

The climax of the play was the splendid solo parts rendered by Snow White, who was Mabel Prather, the huntsman, A. T. Greene, Jr., the queen, Katherin Stribling and the prince, Volna Byars.

The play as well as the scenery was greatly enhanced by the appearance of a number of birds and dwarfs taken from the primary grades, who were also dressed in costumes befitting the occasion.

### ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

#### Entwistle No. 2 Girl Graduates Dress in Pink Gingham

Our mill, like most all others, is on short time. We women have to

hoe the gardens while the men go fishing.

Aunt Becky, wish you could have been present at our commencement at the Robannah school, all the "sweet girl graduates" were dressed in lovely pink checked gingham frocks, a product of our own mills, and my! how pretty they did look.

The young ladies class of the Baptist church gave a social at the Junior Hall last Saturday night. We had a most enjoyable time; ice cream and real delicious home made cake was served.

Quite a few of our young people were entertained at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Cleggs recently.

Mothers' day will be observed at our churches, and we hope lots of our mothers will come out to the services.

We are badly in need of rain, but most every family has a real nice garden and pretty flower yards.

The health of our village seems to be good; we don't hear of any sickness.

We don't have much money to spend now, but I believe our people are as happy and content as you will find anywhere.

Aunt Becky, won't some of the old time cooks send recipe for fish stew?

#### FISHERMAN'S WIFE.

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Merrimaek Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

All students and members of the faculty of the Joe Bradley High School, are busily engaged in getting ready for the commencement exercises of the school which will open Saturday night, May 17, with the senior class play "Jerry from Jerico." The commencement sermon will be delivered May 18 by Dr. J. W. Caldwell, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church.

The annual picnic of the Joe Bradley school, at which time the mill will act as host to the school, will be held at Three Forks of Flint on May 21.

A court of Honor for our Troop of Boy Scouts, will be held on next Thursday night at the Scout Hall. A large number of merit badges will be granted at this session it is understood.

Our village has a population of 2975 according to the preliminary report of the 1930 census, and shows an increase of 699 or 30.7 per cent. Our mill is considered one of the largest textile establishments in Alabama.

Tennis is proving of considerable interest to the students of Bradley school and the tournament still

continues, with Miss Louise Strickland in charge.

The final session of the Boy Scout Textile Course, was held last week at this mill. The class was conducted by Joe J. Bradley.

Our baseball boys played an interesting ball game here with New Market team Saturday afternoon. The score was 4 to 3 in our favor. Mr. Shelby Price, coach of our team, is improving the team considerably, getting more experienced players; when complete we will have one of the best amateur ball clubs in the State.

Aunt Becky, I have a friend—a nice boy—who reads the Home Section, and wishes to correspond with the pretty girl on the right in that group picture of four girls, from Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

#### LEARNING MORE.

(Well! I knew that if we started showing our pretty girls, that masculine hearts would begin to flutter and Cupid would dance a gleeful jig. But sad to say, I can't help your friend out, for I don't know the name of the pretty girl in "sox." The cut was sent to us ready made, with no information except in the lines under it. Now, if that pretty little Miss wants to correspond with the nice young man in Huntsville—with her mother's permission she can let us know—Aunt Becky.)

### CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

#### Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I'm writing a few lines after so long a time.

Thatcher plant is still running full time day and night; the Standard is on short time, but we're hoping it will start up full time soon and continue to run that way.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. are going to have Sunday school at the Hall in Ridgedale and we hope it will be a success; so, boys, let's get started and see it through.

The Standard and Thatcher boys are playing good baseball, too; come on fellows, let's boost them.

We have a swell Y. M. C. A. here now. We were all given an invitation to the opening. Games were played such as indoor base ball, and basketball. We have a contest on swimming and fancy diving. There were about 250 people at the opening.

We are getting good service from the cafeteria, too, night and day, and we sure appreciate it, of course, as the cafeteria and Y. M. C. A. have just started in business. We are hoping they will be most successful.

H. R.



## NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our ball boys played their first game Saturday and won, they played Grendel Mill from Greenwood. We have a nice ball park now they have just finished putting the fence up.

We had a little opening exercise just before the game. Miss Grace Willingham made a speech in which she christened the park, "The Ninety-Six Mill Ball Park."

The mothers' class and the young ladies' class are going to give the men and the young men's class a banquet Saturday night at the school building.

Mrs. Allen Rush is visiting her sister in Honea Path.

Mr. John Willingham and family motored down near Columbia, Sunday to see the Saluda dam.

Mrs. Herbert Seymore of Elberton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Goodman.

Mr. Floyd Rush and family of Honea Path, visited his mother, Mrs. J. H. Rush, Sunday.

Mrs. Clyde Davis and Mrs. Allen Hunicutt spent Saturday in Greenwood.

SLIM.

## GASTONIA, N. C.

## Smyre News

All the services of Smyre church were well attended on last Sunday. The pastor brought a very helpful message on "Prayer" at the morning service.

The evening service was in charge of the Senior Epworth League, and they presented a pageant, "The Challenge of the Cross" to a large congregation.

The Womans Missionary Society of Smyre church were the guests of the Missionary Society of Maylo church on Tuesday evening. The devotionals were conducted by Mrs. J. A. McFalls and after the program and business was transacted, the ladies of Maylo church entertained in a most delightful way.

A party will be sponsored by the Busy Bee Club girls at Smyre Community House, Saturday night, May 10th. At this time the girls begin to work toward their annual camping trip and wish to extend a very cordial invitation to their friends to be present at their party. Refreshments will be sold at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Griss and family of Lenoir, N. C., spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. T. A. Joy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dagenhart and children visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dover of North Belmont, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Z. Weaver were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. King of East Gastonia, N. C.

Miss Gypsy Rector had as her week-end guest Miss Vergie Gray of Mount Holly, N. C.

Miss Lillian Baker was the spend-the-day guest, Sunday of Misses Douglas and Helen Payseur of the Randle community.

Mr. C. L. Williams is spending several days this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Williams of Weddington, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gilbert and Miss Bessie Gibson spent the week-end as guests of Mrs. Gilbert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Cline of Bryson City, N. C.

Miss Lizzie Tunstall has returned from Coward, S. C., to resume her work after spending some time with her mother who has been critically sick for more than a month.

Mrs. Laura Whitener has as a week-end guest Miss Mary Parrott of East Gastonia, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and Mrs. G. B. Smith and children of Lowell, spent Sunday with Mr. Leonhardt's sister, Mrs. B. A. Julian of Spencer, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland, Miss Mary Parrott, Mrs. Laura Whitener and daughter Inez, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Jeff D. Whitesides of Hickory Grove, S. C.

Miss Gertrude Joy was the guest Sunday of Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Moser of Spencer, N. C.

We are sorry that Mrs. W. H. Taylor is quite sick at this time and wish for her a rapid recovery.

We are also sorry to know that little Miss Louise Case has been quite sick but understand that she is improving at this time.

The people of the community are very much pleased that the baseball club has started off the season by winning the two games that have been played and it is hoped that the boys will keep up the good work throughout the season.

## SELMA, ALA.

## Sunset Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here I come again this week writing for this Home Section. We have only a short time to go to school this year, and we have finished our examinations. I shall be so glad when vacation comes.

## P. T. A. Meeting

On Thursday evening, April 24th, the last Parent Teachers Association meeting was held in the school auditorium. The regular business was finished and then Mrs. C. S. Boyce, our president, thanked the members for their help during this year.

The main feature of this meeting was the "Tom Thumb Wedding" which was given by the children of the first grade. Mrs. Fort Terry is the teacher of this grade. The children did well their parts and all enjoyed the program.

## Baseball

On last Saturday afternoon the Civic League here opened the ball

season when the employees of the Gas Company played against the employees of the Frigidaire Company. The Frigidaire won.

## Lucky Girls' Club Entertained

On Saturday evening Mrs. Hallett Cobb who lives on Range street, Selma, entertained the members of the Lucky Girls' Club with a party. Games were played and these proved to be very interesting. After the games refreshments were served to Misses Alma Suttles, Josephine Lewis, Audry Luker, Luella McGough, Estelle Trammel, and Jessie and Ethel Bradford, Mrs. C. S. Boyce and Mrs. Lee Thornhill, and Messrs. Fred Mott, John Tatum, Woodrow Hudson, Eurich Davis and others.

## Personals

Mr. George Thornton has brought a new Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Rutherford spent the week-end in Meddian and Birmingham. Mrs. Rutherford and children stayed in Birmingham while Mr. Rutherford returned home Monday.

Little Mary Rogers who was brought from her home in Bibb County to a hospital here for an operation about two weeks ago, is recovering rapidly at the home of Mrs. T. A. Murray.

Mrs. Leona Booker is now occupying the house recently made vacant by Mr. Moore on Second street.

Mrs. Beulah Warren and daughter Dessie, visited relatives in Sprott during the week-end.

Mr. L. A. Stewart has returned to his work here after an absence of a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Booker made a business trip to Montgomery on April 21.

Mr. Sam Rutherford and Mr. Rollis Davis made a business trip to Montgomery last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Hall has returned to her home here after visiting in Siluria, for a few weeks.

Tommy and Billy Corley have improved after being sick for a few days.

Mrs. Clifford Culp, East Selma, spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Powell, last week.

Miss Daisy Cook, of Alabama Mill village, spent last week-end with Miss Leulla McGough.

Miss Grace Crider attended the business and social meeting of the Y. W. A. of Central Baptist church at Valley Creek Park, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Keaton visited relatives in Uniontown last week.

Mr. J. H. Buckner has returned after several weeks' absence.

News from Mr. J. T. Ledbetter and family, of Dyersburg, Tenn., tell us that they are prospering. We miss them and wish for them much luck.

Mrs. B. G. Gardner is improving after a brief but severe illness.

Mr. Henry Ervin and family have recently moved into the house where Mr. Hibbard Woodward and family lived. These families swapped houses.

THE KID.

**Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.**

### UNIONTOWN, ALA.

#### California Cotton Mills—Canebrake Plant.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Spring is here and our gardens and flowers are looking fine.

The Easter program at the church was fine, put on by Miss Inez Gates, leader; Mrs. Shand had charge of the music.

The small children in Sunday school were given an Easter egg hunt by their teachers.

The school children were given an Easter egg hunt by the P. T. A.

Mrs. Frank Glass gave the sixth grade children a lawn party at her home which was enjoyed by all.

The Happy Girls Club spent the day at Catawba river; they enjoyed a wade and a good dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. William Osmer are back home after quite a stay in West Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Jones and children are here from Decatur, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Funderburk and children and Mrs. Phifer motored to Montgomery with their son, Autrey, who is attending Georgia Tech in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosco Anderson have moved back to our town from Mississippi.

Mr. Albert Nance and Mr. Spot Guthrie went fishing and caught several real large fish.

Mr. D. C. Sultonstall was the dinner guest of Mr. Spot Guthrie.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Stacks and attractive children, Virginia, Max and Joe Murphy, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller.

Mrs. J. P. Inglett and son, Fred, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Inglett.

Mrs. M. E. Nance's many friends are glad to know she is improving after two weeks illness.

Mrs. Thomas Blackerby is very sick at the home of her sister, Mrs. Emma Powers.

Mr. Joe Waits was buried Saturday; at the time of his death he was making his home with his niece, Mrs. Gray.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Grady Stringer, a fine baby girl.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Hooks, a fine girl.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Inglett, a fine girl. Mrs. Inglett before her marriage was Miss Margaret Buckner.

Aunt Becky, the story is just fine; don't think it can be beat.

"Learning More" and "Blue Bird," we would like to hear from you. Don't wait so long to write.

BILLY JOE.

### CLINTON, S. C.

#### Lydia Mills Community.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Jones, of Calhoun Falls, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. John Boling, of Gaffney, S. C., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Davis Sunday, April 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brown, of Belton, S. C., were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cooley.

Miss Sarah Aiken and Miss Beatrice Coward, of the Community House, recently spent the week-end in Columbia, S. C.

Friends of Miss Melba Von Hollen are glad to learn that she has been elected on the teachers staff for the Providence School, Lydia Mill, for 1930-31 session. Miss Von Hollen will graduate from Winthrop College in June, where she has made an outstanding record. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Von Hollen.

Mrs. Ruth Davis and son, William, recently spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Davis.

Mrs. McClendon and daughter, of Greenwood, S. C., spent Sunday with Mrs. H. P. McClendon.

Mrs. L. W. Davis left Friday, April 25th, for Athens, Ohio, where she will spend several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Dwight Rutherford. Mrs. Davis will be greatly missed in the community during her long visit.

Mrs. Lucy Shaw, who has been a patient in a hospital at Columbia, S. C., was able to return to her home several days ago.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Alice Fuller and little Frances are much improved from the injuries they received sometime ago in a car wreck.

The Presbyterians had special services Sunday night, April 27th. The Presbyterian College Quartet came out and gave some special music which all enjoyed. The Methodist pastor called off his evening service and the Methodist congregation were welcome visitors.

Mrs. C. M. Mauney has returned home after several days visit in Columbia, S. C.

Friends of Mr. B. D. Cox, weaver room overseer, are sorry to know that he has been confined to his home for several days on account of illness.

Methodist prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 at the Methodist church. Mr. C. R. Anderson, pastor.

Presbyterian prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 at the home of Miss Nellie Cole. Mr. C. W. Session, pastor.

Others are welcome to attend these prayer services. KATE.

### MILLEN, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Last week was Clean-up Week in the village, and everything is looking fine.

Most everybody is fishing around here now and having good luck, too.

Next week is National Health Week in Millen and Jenkins county. One of the main features of Health Week is the parade of floats on May 9th, and the crowning of the Queen of Health, who is Miss Lurline Kent of Norwood school.

Mr. Edwin Morgan, president of Morgan Mills; Mr. E. C. Gwaltney, vice-president of Morgan Mills, and Mr. R. D. Sanders, office manager of Morgan Mills, were visitors here last Saturday.

Mr. Geo. P. Davis, commission merchant of New York City, was a visitor here Saturday.

ELMA.

**Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.**

### SELMA, ALA.

#### California Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have practically our same crew of help except a few are trying the farm this year. Hard times have hit us like most all of the other mills, but we are hoping that things will be O. K. shortly.

I notice that Blue Bird says that the trees have put on new dresses and are pretty. Well, she is right. Since the writer has been connected with the above concern, numerous improvements have taken place here both in the mill and the village. All fences have been torn away and hedge set out, and they are growing pretty now. Our women folk are busy with their flowers and yards.

The way it is mostly, the women work the yards and the men work the gardens. In most any back yard you will find a variety of vegetables, and one thing about working in the garden and yards is that it's a pleasure to work by the tune of music. If you haven't radio your neighbor has. You hear all kinds of music and most any man can work if he hears a woman singing.

By the way, while I was out working in my garden did I hear Blue Bird say, "Hooks, are you lost on the river?" I am not lost and I am going to write to Aunt Becky as often as you do.

Have been fishing some this year and if nothing happens will be going along some more, and, Aunt Becky, in case you are down this way this summer, be sure and let us feed you and be sure and get Blue Bird also.

HOOKS.



# ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

"Gosh! Oh, Gosh!" Jim whispered, and quietly slipped out to find an officer. Oh but maybe he'd better wait and tell Mr. Marco! And maybe it wasn't anything anyhow. Maybe Sid had been hunting and fell into that hole. Maybe—oh shucks—what must he do? Now that he had found the hole to fit the bit of cloth, Jim was frightened. Tightly he held to the patch, his heart beating wildly.

What if Sid wasn't guilty? But didn't he swear to get even with the mill and Mr. Marco? Was that his way of getting revenge? Oh, if Ted could remember something—could give some clew! But he couldn't. And now after half killing him, they dared try to pack Dan's kidnapping off on him! Oh darn the whole works! But wouldn't Mrs. Lever be better off—wouldn't she feel easier with her man in the pen? Anyhow, as soon as Mr. Marco came back to the office he'd tell him, and show him, then beg to be excused!

Yes, that would be best; he must stay out of it. His mother would go crazy if he got mixed up in a mess like that. He wished now that he had turned that evidence over to the authorities at first. Jim was truly frightened, and decided against being a detective. But later, his courage returned, and he presented his evidence with telling directness.

Mr. Marco clapped him on the shoulder and complimented him on his detective ability: "No doubt you have done the work as quickly and as effectively as any of the authorities could have done, while they will probably contend that you should have turned the evidence over to them in the first place. I will have a warrant issued for the arrest of Sid Lever. He's a menace to society, a disgrace to manhood, a burden on the heart of his wife, and she'll be better off and more at peace if he can be put away for awhile, and made to work. She is doing well, without him to aggravate her half to death."

And that night, while a terrible quarrel was going on at the camp colony between a bunch of the strikers, the policemen drove up in a car,—three of them—and called for Sid Lever.

"What's the trouble here anyhow?" asked one of the policemen as he and the chief got out of their car.

"None of your damned business, and you'd better get away," the guard answered. "And you won't get Sid Lever," raising his gun.

At that, several shots were fired, and the chief of police fell shot in the back as he turned to lay his coat on the car. Sid Lever ran back of the camp and into the woods, where he was later captured. The chief died.

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### SO I HEAR.

It ain't very nice to talk of one's infirmities, but there couldn't be any harm in telling the few strangers who read NOBODY'S BUSINESS that I am a little bit deaf in one ear and sorter hard-of-hearing in the other one. In order to overcome this handicap, I sent off and got me an electrical hearing apparatus and if I can ever get used to it, I think it will enable me to hear a man talk when he's talking about money or short dresses. It fits like a set of harness.

Now this new listener is a little bit of trouble to wear. It has a head band that takes the place of a blind bridle. A large breast-plate represents the collar and hames. The battery is fastened to a pair of lines and they pass around to the hip pocket and serve as the surcingle—and then there is a receiver and a transmitter and a volume regulator and a static reducer and an antennae—to complete the horse apparel.

I have been some what "jubus" about wearing this instrument around during a thunder storm, but to protect myself against lightning, I am planning to tie a small chain to my coat-tail and let it drag along behind me like similar chains drag behind big gasoline trucks. This chain will serve as a ground-wire as well as a possible static eliminator. But to tell the truth, I didn't realize that this old world was so fussy and noisy till I donned that deaf contraption.

The worst feature about this "hearer" is the inability to determine from whence came the sweet voice that calls one or says a word or two of taffy to him. Just last night while at a party, I heard a flapper say something that I felt was directed to me, and before I finally found out which one she was, I had passed a corps of 17 beauties, asking each one if she addressed me. And there's some whistling done by the device ever now and then, and no one has yet been able to decide why or how the whistle whistles.

A deaf person should be pitied by every living person who can hear well. My idea of "down yonder" is for a deaf man to be "up here" and be surrounded by a flock of bathing beauties—all of whom are whispering something to him—and he can't determine whether they are saying what he hopes they are saying or whether they are telling him his shirt-tail is hanging out. I remember once when a lady asked me to take a walk with her—and I said, "No, thanks; I don't smoke" and it was at night too.

It does look like somebody somewhere would invent a thing that would not load a person down with wires and tubes and batteries and springs—so's he could try to hear in comfort. Most of our geniuses are all the time doing something electrically for the people who don't appreciate their work. As much as we know about electricity today, a first-class hearing device should not be larger than a compact or heavier than a watch.

## NASHVILLE, TENN.

## Ingram Manufacturing Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It certainly is a blue Monday here; it is raining and everything looks so gloomy outside.

We have plenty of business to keep us busy now, for which we are all proud.

You should pay us a visit now; we have been spring cleaning in the mill, scrubbing the floors and doing some painting; everything looks good, and of course that's the way we want it to look if you should come to see us.

I've had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Still and certainly would like to meet you.

Our ball club played a double header game yesterday—won one game and lost one.

We certainly do enjoy the story, "Alice in Blunderland." Lucile and I have a race every week to see which gets it first.

BROWN EYES AND MERINO.

## GOLDVILLE, S. C.

## Joanna News.

## Mother Mine.

God must have smiled to frame a thought  
So perfect and divine,  
As that of making loving hearts  
Like yours, O, Mother Mine!

He must have touched your patient brow  
To make your life so fair  
And looked into your tender eyes  
To place the lovelight there.

Then breathed His wisdom in your soul  
To make your love divine,—  
God must have smiled to frame the thought  
Of you, O, Mother Mine!

## Party for Sunday School Class.

Delightful in every way was the party given by Miss Lois Byars for the girls of her Sunday school class at her home on last Thursday evening. Games were enjoyed on the lawn for an hour, after which delicious ice cream and cake were served. Miss Byars was assisted in entertaining by Misses Murlee Putnam and Sarah Edwards.

## Other News Items.

Goldville defeated Whitmire last Saturday with a score of 7 to 4. We play Mollohon at Newberry next Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kelly announce the birth of a daughter on May 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wheeler announce the arrival of a daughter on May 6th.

Lost—On last Saturday morning, a key ring containing six keys and a small wrench. Finder please return to Henry King.

Misses Nellie Hamm and Lula Mae Attaway spent the week-end in Newberry.

Mrs. J. L. Furr and sons, James and Olan, spent the week-end with Mrs. Ada Brown in Newberry, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Finney and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Godfrey, Enoree, S. C.

Miss Margaret Moorhead spent the week-end with friends at G. W. C. in Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goff, of Saluda, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Henry King.

Mr. Wreford Nabors returned Monday from a trip to Washington, D. C.

Miss Mamie Howle spent the week-end with Miss Edith Duke in Sedalia, S. C.

All the camp leaders were arrested for murder, and lodged in jail, both men and women.

Martyrs—glorious martyrs! They declared the Chief had been shot by one of his own men, who wanted his job! Yes, they had fired a few shots—but all in the air! They were on their own property. Nobody had shown a warrant, but had made bold to force entrance to their abode. It was just another damnable frame-up, but they were not afraid of the whole world!

The Labor papers carried blood curdling accounts of the brutalities and indignities showered upon these brave crusaders for the oppressed and downtrodden. Appeals were made, world-wide, for money, and people who knew no better, contributed to the defense of these agitators and enemies of peace, progress, and American government.

The county spent thousands of dollars trying to convict the murderer of their beloved Chief of Police, but nothing was done or ever will be done, to avenge that innocent blood,—and nothing could ever restore to that home the precious husband and father who had died in the discharge of his sacred duty.

"What's the charge against me?" stormed Sid Lever, when the warrant was served.

"The kidnapping of Ted Bristow," he was told. Whereupon he broke into vehement denials, declaring he could prove his innocence. That it would have been impossible for him to have handled Ted, for Ted was by far the largest and strongest."

"It is a frame-up," he stormed. "The mill company wants to put me away in order to get my wife! Old man Marco is rotten—so are all the overseers! I'll prove what they are in court!"

"Shut your mouth and tell it to the judge," he was ordered. He couldn't give bond for several days, but finally the Union, raised the necessary amount to gain his freedom and gushing gratitude and, for mighty good reasons, took him North to help in collecting funds. They were afraid to leave him. He might get a few drinks of bootleg, and talk too much! But he would be back for his trial. That was understood. And a "friend" swapped pants with him, and turned the pants of Sid over to the prosecution. Sid did not dream what a strong bit of evidence he had left behind, for the patch was exactly the size of the hole, and the stripes matched precisely.

The strikers were fast leaving the tent colony, by row. There were only about one dozen former employees of Marco Mills, still in the tents, and these were of a class that any mill would be glad to get rid of. The mill was running full time with the best help in its history, for great care had been taken in selecting new recruits.

Overseers had been given the honor of doing their own employing, and big Irish Jim Maxton was no longer in charge of employment, but had been transferred to a position in the warehouse. Mr. Marco was greatly pleased with this new ruling. Each overseer knew what he



needed and what he was getting, and there was no more friction, as had so often been the case, formerly.

Alice was happily at work on her same set of looms, had been restored to full confidence in the bosom of her Sunday school class, and was again leader, — with far more influence than ever. Ted, too, was making good as second hand, and was as loyal as ever to his church and Sunday school, and both looked forward to Christmas, when they would be married.

From her window Alice could see the new bungalow going up rapidly, but only once had she ventured to go about it, and was then in a crowd and only mildly curious. As she watched it her heart pounded joyously, then a frantic doubt would enter her mind. Never since that day had Mr. Marco said a word or even looked a "hint" that he remembered what he had told her! But there was the house going up right where he said it would! Oh, but it was a beauty! What would her mother say if she knew? Or Ted? But every day she cautioned herself to guard the secret. It might be that Mr. Marco had forgotten, since falling in love! But no—there was the house going up! There was the proof that he remembered! And Jim too, guarded the secret well. Even Alice did not know that he knew!

And next week she and her mother would go to New York—a week before Thanksgiving, to be with Mrs. White! Oh she would take her mother to the Statue of Liberty; to the museum; to the aquarium; to the top of Woolworth building,—to some of those wonderful department stores and parks — to Trinity church and Wall street, and to the Metropolitan Theater and some of the best caberets! What a treat it would be to her mother, who had never been out of the Carolina's and knew so little of the outside world, except through reading.

And Ted and Jim would come later, with Mr. Marco. What a glorious time they would have! And, would any of these things have happened if she hadn't "gone crazy and joined the Union?" Would she have seen Dan in his true colors, and would Mr. Marco have found his long lost love any other way? Oh, life was a puzzle—but wonderful—and she was the happiest girl in the world—far happier than she deserved to be.

Then Alice would grow very humble and thank God for His tender mercies and many blessings, and ask for strength to do His will all through her life. Never again would she be tempted astray—even though good had come of evil—thanks be unto a kind heavenly Father!

## CHAPTER XXI

By the middle of November, all the labor leaders had gone from Marco, carrying all the money in the treasury, and leaving no supplies in the "commisary" for the poor deluded creatures who had joined the union. There were around twenty-five men, women and children occupying the few tattered tents left on the camp ground.

They had been content to fool away time during the

### A Warning From the Office.

Each of you should take time to look about and see the great number of cotton mills running on half time. Because we are now running full time is no assurance that we will continue to do so. We respectfully warn each of you to save every penny possible from your weekly pay. Don't throw away one penny unnecessarily. When you take a trip in your automobile, let it have a definite meaning, not merely to satisfy a desire to get out and RIDE AND RIDE. These are perilous times, and we have no knowledge of what is just in front of us. Cotton mills are having a hard time to keep operating even on half time at present. We are bringing this subject to your attention for your own benefit, and trust that you will take warning.

### LA GRANGE, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything here is so beautiful now, with the trees and shrubbery in full leaf. Last week was "Clean-up Week." I do wish you could see our clean, lovely villages.

Our mills are not on full time and that gives us time to work gardens and flowers.

Rev. Goforth, pastor of Southwest La Grange Baptist church, has truly worked a revolution and a revelation here. Sunday school averages from five to seven hundred! A \$45,000 addition to the church is planned. Hearing Mr. Goforth preach is like the drunkard and his dram—one time calls for more.

We had to have our revival in cool weather so the packed congregation would not get too hot, but even with that precaution, some of them fainted.

The Methodists have a fine preacher, too, Rev. Mr. Turner, and has grown till an enlargement was necessary and has been made.

The W. M. U. is fine, and Mrs. Sam Spencer, as president, is a wonder. Everyone loves her, and she is in love with the work and all the members, and takes a great interest in us. Perhaps I should say "they" instead of "us," as I've been sick for some time and unable to attend. But I pray for them, and ask them to pray for me, so I still count myself one of the society.

MRS. E. C. ABBOTT.

(Of course you are one of them! I always rejoice when I hear of the Christian work that is carried on so successfully in dear old La Grange.—Aunt Becky.)

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Merrimack Band left this week for Dothan, Ala., for the annual conclave of the Alabama Commandry, Knights Templar.

The textile merit badge course for the Huntsville district of the Boy Scouts held its first session last week at this mill under the leadership of Sam Holman and H. Lane. There were a total of ten Scouts present.

Our baseball team visited Fayetteville, Tenn., the past week and beat the Mill Club of that city by the score of 10 to 2.

Miss Louise Strickland and 18 girls from the student body of the Joe Bradley High School will attend the North Alabama Play Day, to be held at the Florence State Teachers College on May 2nd. Representatives from all of the schools in North Alabama will be present.

A series of tennis tournaments is now under way for students of the Joe Bradley High School.

LEARNING MORE.

### GASTONIA, N. C.

#### Ruby Mill.

#### AT THE RUBY.

You awake to the notes,  
Of the mocking bird's song,  
And are greeted by smiles,  
The whole day long.

The superintendent never frowns,  
He is always cheerful and gay,  
He has a smile for everyone,  
Let conditions be what they may.

The overseers, too, are all jolly,  
They never act the boss;  
They give their orders courteously  
And are hardly ever cross.

Working for the best of men,  
That ever ran a mill,  
Helps everyone to do his duty,  
And co-operate with a will.

The Ruby can't be beat;  
It is filled with brotherly love;  
And is the only mill we've ever known,  
Guided by power from above.

Aunt Becky, when the good Lord got through making the earth and all that is on it, He had a good sized bundle of good climate, good water, health, happiness, prosperity, beauty, love and good fellowship left; He rolled it up in one big bundle and threw it down right on the spot where the Ruby Mill was later built, and it is still here, getting bigger and better every day.

The gardens and flower yards are looking fine, but a good rain sure would help just now.

Mr. B. H. Ingle and his brother, Mr. A. A. Ingle, visited their parents in Morganton last week-end.

Mr. W. H. Sanders and Mr. J. E. Seagle went fishing recently. You can ask them what they caught when you come over; I haven't the nerve!

Mr. George Bennett and family visited friends in Belmont Sunday.

Mr. Dock Elmore visited his brother in Rock Hill, S. C., last week-end.

Mr. J. K. Gibbons was called to Spartanburg, S. C., last Monday on account of the illness of his brother, who is very sick.

Mr. T. N. Adair, father of Mr. Otto Adair, of this place, is very sick; we hope for him a speedy recovery.

Aunt Becky, the story is fine; if you will just let Ted get well right quick and marry Alice everything will be pretty.

Good luck to the whole bunch.

#### THE BUMBLE BEE.

A lovely young lady named Rose,  
Forgot to powder her nose;  
While crossing the street,  
She remembered that feat;  
Now she sleeps where the epitaph grows.

#### Ding, Dong.

Mule in the barnyard, lazy and sick,  
Boy with a pin on the end of a stick;  
Kid jabbed the mule, the mule made a lurch,  
Funeral Monday in the M. E. Church.

summer, while fed on pink beans, bread and molasses. But now, cold winds, frosty mornings and drizzling rains, made camp life almost unbearable — especially as the tents were far from waterproof. They began to wonder how they would get through the coming winter with its cold, sleet and slush. Their clothes were thin and threadbare; their shoes all to pieces; reputation and credit gone; no work—nothing anywhere to look forward to.

Deserted and left to starve by those who had promised to lead them to a land flowing with milk and honey,—a land where there was little work, big pay, perfect freedom and absolute happiness! But, when it became plainly evident that these people were in such disrepute that all hope of future employment was gone—therefore, no more membership dues could be collected, promises were promptly forgotten, and these dupes were left in the depths of despair, to perish.

Children cried. Men cursed. Women who for a time had forgotten God and reveled in their newly found religion of "free love," prayed for forgiveness, but with hate in their hearts that shut the mercies of heaven out. They learned the bitter truth—that others have learned—that those who had brought them to ruin did it for selfish purposes, and cared nothing whatever for their welfare. But the mischief was done. They were ruined and knew it, hungry and desperate, fit tools for any crime that promised a square meal.

Christian men and women went to the camp on Sunday afternoons to hold religious services, and were listened to in stony silence. What did these people care for "soul food" when their bodies were starving? What did they care for "mansions in the skies" hereafter, when they were suffering all the discomforts of camp life in leaky tents? "Robes for saints" held no charm for these sinners in rags. What they needed and wanted was genuine Christian love and a helping hand. Friends who were true, and sincerely interested in seeing that they be re-established as respectable citizens. Oh for a job and the chance to work! But, who would employ them?

Occasionally a couple would go away, walking for miles to reach a place where they were not known, and apply for work. Sometimes they would actually get work by telling lies about where they came from; but soon, they would be found out, and the job would give out, and they would have to go back to the camp with just a few dollars earned,—and then they would give a square meal to all their unfortunate comrades.

Judy Lever was getting along better than ever in her life. Mrs. Dean was a treasure, and the little Lever children almost worshipped her, doing all they could to help her, so afraid they were of losing her and having to go back to their old way of living. All the children that were old enough went every day to school, and the smaller ones, except the baby went to the Day nursery, which helped a lot. Judy Lever was no longer slovenly dressed but was neat and clean and kept her hair nicely combed.

(To Be Continued)